

The Gazette



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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 11th July 1953 :-

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
175	S. R. O. 1341, dated the 25th June 1953.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 71 of 1952.
176	S. R. O. 1342, dated the 6th July 1953.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Making a rule by the Central Government in respect of tours by the Deputy Minister for Transport and Railways.
177	S. R. O. 1343, dated the 4th July 1953.	Election Commission, India	Election Petition No. 213 of 1952.
178	S. R. O. 1344, dated the 26th June 1953.	Ditto	Election Petition No. 89 of 1952.
	S. R. O. 1345, dated the 26th June 1953.	Ditto	Election Petition No. 236 of 1952.
179	S. R. O. 1346, dated the 8th July 1953.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of tobacco seed oil from Customs duty when exported from India.
180	S. R. O. 1381, dated the 9th July 1953.	Ministry of Labour.	Direction by the Central Govt. that the provision of certain Sections of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948 will not apply to the employees of the Bombay Port Trust for two months.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes

**PART II—Section 3**

**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).**

**ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA**

*New Delhi, the 6th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1389.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the persons whose names and addresses are given below, as notified under notification No. HY-P/52(32), dated the 7th May, 1953, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the Said Act respectively:—

Shri Sridhar Vaman Naik House No. 434, Ward Somajiguda, Block 4, Hyderabad.

Shri Purshottam Rao Chausalkar *alias* Rajabhau Chausalkar Bhir (Hyderabad).

[No. HY-P/52(33)/11164.]

*New Delhi, the 9th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1390.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. HY-P/52(7), dated the 1st May, 1952, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri D. Ramanuja Rao, Room No. 65, Royal Hotel, Hyderabad.

[No. HY-P/52(34)/11446.]

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LAW**

*New Delhi, the 14th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1391.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law S.R.O. 215, dated the 9th February, 1952, relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely:—

In the said notification—

1. In part XXII:—

(i) in items 1 and 2 for the words “Chief Forest Officer” the words “Conservator of Forests” shall be substituted.

(ii) in item 3 for the words “Assistant Commissioner of Coorg” the words “Chief Secretary to the Government of Coorg” shall be substituted.

2. In item 4 of part XXIV for the word “Commissioner” the words “Deputy Commissioner” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 32-III/52-L.]

B. N. LOKUR, Dy. Secy.

# MINISTRY OF STATES

*New Delhi, the 13th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1392.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby ~~extends~~ to the State of Tripura, the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953 (West Bengal Act V of 1953), as at present in force in the State of West Bengal, with the following modifications, namely:—

## Modifications

1. For sub-section (2) of section 1, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) It shall come into force at once.”

2. For section 2, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. In this Act, the expression “the principal Act” means the West Bengal Security Act, 1950, as extended to the State of Tripura by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, No. 80-J, dated the 19th July 1950.”

3. Section 5 shall be omitted.

## ANNEXURE

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953, as modified by this notification.

## WEST BENGAL ACT V OF 1953

The West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953

*(Passed by the West Bengal Legislature.)*

(Assent of the President was first published in the Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary, of the 14th March, 1953.)

An Act to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 (West Bengal Act XIX of 1950), for the purposes and in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the West Bengal Security (Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Interpretation.**—In this Act, the expression “the Principal Act” means the West Bengal Security Act, 1950 (West Bengal Ord. II of 1953), as extended to the State of Tripura by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of States No. 80-J, dated the 19th July 1950.

3. **Amendment of section 1 of West Bengal Act XIX of 1950.**—In sub-section (4) of section 1 of the principal Act, for the words “three years” the words “six years” shall be substituted.

4. **Amendment of Section 21A.**—In section 21A of the principal Act,—

(a) for sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The State Government shall specify in every order made under sub-section (1) of section 21, the grounds for the order; and the person in respect of whom the order has been made shall be entitled to send a representation to the State Government against the order so as to reach the State Government within twenty-one days of the date of the service of the order.

(2) The State Government shall, within seven days from the date of the receipt of the representation referred to in sub-section (1), or where no such representation is received within the period referred to in that sub-section, within twenty-eight days from the date of the service of the order, place before an Advisory Board constituted under sub-section (6), the grounds for the order and the representation, if any, received within the period referred to in sub-section (1).

- (3) The Advisory Board shall, after considering the grounds and the representation, if any, placed before it under sub-section (2), and after calling for and considering such further information, if any, as it may deem necessary in the interests of justice, from the State Government or from the person in respect of whom the order has been made, report to the State Government within one month and a half from the date of the service of the order, whether or not in its opinion there is sufficient cause for the order.”

(b) in sub-section (5), for the words “from the date of the order, unless cancelled earlier” the words “from the date of the service of the order, but the State Government may at any time before the expiry of such period of six months, cancel the order” shall be substituted.

By order of the Governor,

S. K. D. GUPTA,

Secy., to the Govt. of West Bengal.

[No. 142-J.]

S. K. AYANGAR, Asstt. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

### CUSTOMS

*New Delhi, the 18th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1393.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts pickings and sweepings of cotton of no spinnable value from so much of the customs duty leviable thereon when exported from India as is in excess of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[No. 58.]

E. RAJARAM RAO, Jt. Secy.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

### INCOME TAX

*New Delhi, the 8th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1394.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Income Tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44 Income Tax) dated the 1st July, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification under item No. 78 the following entry shall be added namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
“(r) If the application is made to the Income Tax Officer, Foreign Section, Patna.	Income Tax Officer Foreign Section Patna.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Northern Range, Patna.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Patna.	Commissioner of Income tax, Bihar and Orrisa, Patna.	

[No. 51.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS****(Railway Board)**

*New Delhi, the 11th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1395.**—The following rules for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are published for general information:—

**RULES****PART I—GENERAL**

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means the Indian Railway Service of Engineers. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Civil Engineering Department.
- (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

**PART II—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.
- (c) Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being

less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicant, those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered Service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

*Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I; or
- (b) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (c) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma Examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary Examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule);

- (f) passed the final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujrat University.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of rule 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.\*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

\* In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

## APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(A)].*

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.)

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option), B. Ch. E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1928.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.



- Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.
- Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).
- Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Liverpool University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree); B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926; B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.
- Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.
- National University of Ireland—B.E.
- New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.
- Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical University.
- Sheffield University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).
- South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.
- St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.
- Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
- Victoria University, Manchester—
- B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.
  - B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course Division I) in Municipal Engineering.
  - B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.
  - B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.
  - B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.
  - B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- Western Australia University—B.E.
- Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
- City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.
- City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).
- Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.
- Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for professional development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineer (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions. Any period or exemption granted by the institution being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by E.C.P.D. Where no date appears the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) : Civil (1950)*c*, Electrical (1941)*c*, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941) *c*.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama) : Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical *a*, Civil *a*, Electrical *a*, Mechanical *a*.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) : Aeronautical (6-year course ; 5-year course *h* (1940), Chemical (5-year course) *h*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California) : Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California) : Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical *a*, Civil *a*, Electrical *a* Mechanical *a*, Metallurgical *a*.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) : Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio) : Aeronautical *c*, Chemical *c*, Civil, Electrical *c*, Mechanical *c*, Metallurgical (1948)*c*.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina) : Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Postdam, New York) : Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado) : Aeronautical (1948) Architectural, Chemical, (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York) : Chemical *b*, Civil *b*, Electrical *b*, Industrial *b*, Mechanical *b*, Metallurgical *b*, Mining *b*.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York) : Chemical (1941) ; (1942) *d*, Civil *d*, Electrical *d*, Mechanical *d*.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College *h* (Hanover, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio) : Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical *c*, Architectural *c*, Chemical *c*, (1951), Civil *c*, Electrical *c*, Mechanical *c*.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *c-r*, Electrical *b-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Penn College (Cleveland, Ohio) : Electrical (1948) *a, c-r*, Mechanical (1948) *a, c-r*. Metallurgical (1948) *a, c-r*, Structural (1948) *a, c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida) : Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia) : Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*, Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii) : Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.) : Civil (1937-39) ; (1948); Electrical (1937-39) 1948, Mechanical (1937-39) ; (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho) : Agricultural (1950) Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial 1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical, (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois) : Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa) : Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa) : Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option.).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas) : Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power Communications and options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky) : Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana) : Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University Louisiana) : Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts) : Textile [Engineering option, General Manufacturing option] (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York) : Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin) : Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Maryland, University of (College Park Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts) : Aeronautical *c-r*, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical *c-r*, General, Mechanical *c-r*, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts) : Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan) : Chemical (1947), Civil Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota) : Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option 1941) Mining Geology option, (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : (Alfred, New York) : Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, (Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical).

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Industrial (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Industrial (1951), Mechanical (1948).

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1939), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio), Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950), Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical, (1948).

South Dakota State College, (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota, School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949)c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option, (1948), Electrical (1948), Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile, (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1937), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option), (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production, (1939)c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949) Electrical (including option in Electronics (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939) Electrical, (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-1938; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1941), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option,) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, west Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining. :

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University, of (Laramie, Wyoming) Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical; Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Copper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering ; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical Civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October, 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (Laguardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., (Accredited 1946-1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination vide paragraph 13(b).*

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge.—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

#### APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17).*

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(4) Construction :	
Paper I—	
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.	100
(ii) Design of Structures	
Paper II—	
Roads, Railways (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads Harbours and other works)	100
(5) Surveying	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water supply	100
(7) Personality Test	300
Total	1,100
(b) Optional.—Any two of the following subjects—	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.



2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the preceding rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### FEES

(Vide Rule 16)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

##### A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt of CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

##### B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned.

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

## APPENDIX V

### *Particulars regarding the Indian Railway Service of Engineers.*

1. Candidates selected for appointment under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years' training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, provided they have passed all the prescribed examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government.

If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Officers will be required to pass a riding test within the probationary period of three years. A probationer who fails to pass the test within the period of probation due to his own fault will not ordinarily be confirmed or allowed any increment raising his pay beyond the 380 stage in the time scale. If, in any case, however, an officer is unable to get facilities for training in riding and passing the riding test during the period of probation through no fault of his own, his confirmation will not be held up nor will his increments be stopped. In such cases, the officer should however, pass the riding test within a period of five years from the date of joining service, failing which his subsequent increment will be stopped till he passes the test.

NOTE.—An officer who has obtained a certificate from Government or a recognised Indian University or Engineering Institute of having passed the riding test before appointment as a probationer, may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer, from passing the riding test, provided the test passed is of the same standard.

3. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagari Script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

4. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 9 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3(b), 3(c) and (4) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers:—

Junior Scale.—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale.—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade.—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade.—Under consideration.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the departmental examinations within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increment only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

10. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

11. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

#### APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

##### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

###### Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuiumali or Mall.

3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangli.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

**Bihar**

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

**Bombay**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.

3. Bakad.
4. Bhambli.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—  
Kotegar.

**Madhya Pradesh***Scheduled Castes**Localities*

1. Basor or Burud . . . . .	} Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .	
3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .	
4. Chamar . . . . .	
5. Dom . . . . .	
6. Mang . . . . .	
7. Mehtar or Bhangl . . . . .	
8. Mochi . . . . .	
9. Satnami . . . . .	
10. Audhelia . . . . .	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar . . . . .	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . .	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar . . . . .	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . .	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya . . . . .	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi . . . . .	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

20. Kotia . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Ycotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori . . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Ycotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . . Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar . . . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariiki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.

50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariiki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhella.

21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogla.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhla.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siva.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.

91. Turi.
92. Valampiki or Valmiki.

### Punjab

#### Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpantli.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirki band.

### Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.

28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulmali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.

28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patmi.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulwandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.

3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

#### Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.

5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Drankla.
16. Dhedda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehr.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Ralgar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

#### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Charnadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

#### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kurava.



11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Ganchra.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balabi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.

7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar. Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julaha.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhra.
5. Hesi (Turl).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagali.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabli.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.

33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sopera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

#### Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

#### Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangli.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

#### Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

#### Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.

8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

#### Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

#### APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

##### Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.

4. Daffa.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.
3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

### Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.
2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:

Bhumij.

### Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
  - Bhagalia.
  - Bhil Garasia.
  - Dholi Bhil.
  - Dungri Bhil.
  - Dungri Garasia.
  - Mewasi Bhil.
  - Raval Bhil, and
  - Tadvi Bhil.

5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

### Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdarpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjalgarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond (including Madia (Maria) and Mudia (Muria)).

14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesla or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

### Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumla and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Danga-yath Goudus, Doddu Kamar-riya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Drulla or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.

25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sittha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolra.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahall.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahal).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.

40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

### Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghanthia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Kecer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

### Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

### Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

### Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

### Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.

17. Noatia.

18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E53RR2]

**S.R.O. 1396.**—The following rules for recruitment to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

**RULES****PART I.—GENERAL**

1. These Rules may be called the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these Rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating Class II officers of the Signal Engineering Department.
- (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

**PART II.—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services, or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves, registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz. 28th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (1) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan; and

- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

*Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I, or
- (b) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (c) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th of November, 1949; or
- (g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujrat University; or
- (h) obtained the B.E. (Tele-Communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner proscribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) for the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government



or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.\*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(A)].*

Allgarh University—B.S. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining); B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

\*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination upto April 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering upto 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—"A" Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935 such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers upto 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Hons. Engg.)

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935).

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.  
Sheffield University—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil, or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburg—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

*List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the institutions being included in reckoning these three years.*

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by E.C.P.D. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)*c*, Electrical (1941)*c*, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)*c*.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Badley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course ; 5-year course)*h* (1940), Chemical (5-year course)*h*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie, Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)*c*.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Postdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941) ; (1942)*d*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College<sup>h</sup> (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *c-r* Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948)*a, c-r*, Mechanical (1948)*a, c-r*. Metallurgical (1948)*a, c-r*, Structural (1948)*c, c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942)*c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*, Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii): Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa), Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communications options, (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options) (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General, Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physical (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical:

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical *c-r*, Building Engineering and Construction (1950); Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical *c-r*, General, Mechanical *c-r*, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts) : Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan) : Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical; Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural (1950) Civil, Electric Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota) : Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950) Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option 1941, Mining Geology option (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1950), Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : (Alfred, New York) : Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948) Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option, (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Industrial (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Industrial (1951), Mechanical (1938).

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949) Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio), Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950), Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York), Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University ; (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina ; University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College, (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota, School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas) : Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology ; (Hoboken, New Jersey) : General.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York), Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical including Aeronautical option (1949).

Tennessee University of (Knoxville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949)c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas) : Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas) : Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile, (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas Mining, Mining option) (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio) : Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

- ts College (Medford, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma) : Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production (1939))c-r.
- Union College (Schenectady, New York) : Civil Electrical.
- United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut) : General (1939).
- United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland) : Aeronautical (1949) Electrical (including option in Electronics (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah) : Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).
- Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical Mining.
- Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).
- Vermont University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-1938 ; 1940), Electrical Mechanical (1936-38 ; 1940).
- Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).
- Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).
- Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option, (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.
- Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option (1950), Metallurgical (1950).
- Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.
- West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical Mechanical, Mining.
- Wichita Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).
- Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Metallurgical, Mining.
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Wyoming University of (Laramie, Wyoming) Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).
- Yale University (New Haven Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.
- (b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.
- (c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.
- (c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operatives and regular curricula.
- (d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.
- (e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.



(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering ; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of nonaccredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting).

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

- Academy of Aeronautics (Laguardia Field, New York, New York).
- The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).
- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
- Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).
- Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
- Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
- Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
- Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).
- Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute Canton, New York).
- Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).
- Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
- Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
- The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
- Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
- R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
- Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
- Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
- Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
- Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C., (Accredited 1947-1950).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).
- Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(b)].*

- Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
- Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
- Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.
- Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indian who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degree in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

### APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17).*

Subjects		Marks
(a) Compulsory—		
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing)	.	100
(2) General Knowledge	.	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	.	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	.	200
(5) Mechanical Engineering	.	200
(6) Personality Test	.	300
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:—		TOTAL
		1,000
(1) Prime Movers	.	100
(2) Physics (Electricity and Magnetism)	.	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures)	.	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	.	100
(5) Construction—		
<i>Paper I—</i>		
(i) Building Materials and Building construction	}	50
(ii) Design of Structures		
<i>Paper II</i>		
Roads, Railways (General principles governing design of Railways, Roads, Harbours, and other works)		
		50
		100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

## APPENDIX IV

## FEES

(Vide Rule 16)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

## A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order, Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81/8/- (Rs. 19/10/- in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

## B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

## APPENDIX V

*Particulars regarding the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.*

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years, which will include a suitable course of training in Tele-Communications work.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourable reported upon and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

NOTE.—On railways where there are specialised Tele-Communications posts, an additional training for a period of six months in Tele-Communications may be arranged in any particular case; in such cases, the period of probation in a working post referred to above will be reduced by six months.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagari Script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

3. Officers of the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3(b) and (c) and 4 positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:—

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the departmental examinations within the first 2 years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increment only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

## APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULE CASTES

## Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

## Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

## Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhog.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholla.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

## Madhya Pradesh

## Scheduled Castes

## Localities

- |                                |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Basor or Burud . . . . .    | } Throughout the State. |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana : . . . . . |                         |
| 3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .   |                         |
| 4. Chamar . . . . .            |                         |
| 5. Dom . . . . .               |                         |
| 6. Mang . . . . .              |                         |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .  |                         |
| 8. Mochi . . . . .             |                         |
| 9. Satnami . . . . .           |                         |

10. Audhelia . . . . In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar . . . . In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar . . . . In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar . . . . In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk . . . . In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya . . . . In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district ; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof ; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts ; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar . . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

#### Madras

Throughout the State:—

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra.                     | 34. Karimpalan.                    |
| 2. Adi Dravida.                    | 35. Kodalo.                        |
| 3. Adi Karnataka.                  | 36. Koosa.                         |
| 4. Ajila.                          | 37. Koraga.                        |
| 5. Arunthathiyar.                  | 38. Kudubi.                        |
| 6. Baira.                          | 39. Kudumban.                      |
| 7. Bakuda.                         | 40. Kuravan.                       |
| 8. Bandi.                          | 41. Kurichchan.                    |
| 9. Bariki.                         | 42. Madari.                        |
| 10. Bavuri.                        | 43. Madiga.                        |
| 11. Bellara.                       | 44. Maila.                         |
| 12. Byagari.                       | 45. Mala (including Agency Malas). |
| 13. Chachati.                      | 46. Mala Dasu.                     |
| 14. Chakkiliyan.                   | 47. Malasar.                       |
| 15. Chalavadi.                     | 48. Matangi.                       |
| 16. Chamar.                        | 49. Mavilan.                       |
| 17. Chandala.                      | 50. Moger.                         |
| 18. Cheruman.                      | 51. Muchi.                         |
| 19. Dandasi.                       | 52. Mundala.                       |
| 20. Devendrakulathan.              | 53. Nalakeyava.                    |
| 21. Dom or Dombara. Paldi, Pano.   | 54. Nayadi.                        |
| 22. Ghasi or Hadu, Relli Sachandi. | 55. Pagadai.                       |
| 23. Godagali.                      | 56. Painda.                        |
| 24. Godari.                        | 57. Paky.                          |
| 25. Godda.                         | 58. Pallan.                        |
| 26. Gosangi.                       | 59. Pambada.                       |
| 27. Hasla.                         | 60. Pamidi.                        |
| 28. Holey.                         | 61. Panan.                         |
| 29. Jaggali.                       | 62. Panchama.                      |
| 30. Jambuvulu.                     | 63. Panniandi.                     |
| 31. Kadan.                         | 64. Paraiyan.                      |
| 32. Kalladi.                       | 65. Paravan.                       |
| 33. Kanakkan.                      | 66. Pulayan.                       |
|                                    | 67. Puthirai Vannan.               |
|                                    | 68. Rancyar.                       |
|                                    | 69. Samagara.                      |

70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhella.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.

60. Mehtar or Bhangi.

61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patjal or Patikar or Patratanti  
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnamli.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

### Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanbal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Savera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Uttar Pradesh**

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhanu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

**West Bengal**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhulmali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumi].
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalla Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rappa.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

**Hyderabad**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindia.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.



9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala--  
wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

#### Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chranal.

11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhrankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangl.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkillyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.

16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravdasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doonna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.

24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharla.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotai.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.

6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochri.

## APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

## Assam

## 1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

## 2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

## 3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

## Bihar

## Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.

15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:

## Bhumij.

## Bombay

## Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Nalkda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

## Madhya Pradesh

## In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Balhar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,

- ) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- ) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- ) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Drug district,
- ) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- ) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- ) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- ) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

- Andh.
- Baiga.
- Bhaina.
- Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
- Bhattra.
- Bhil.
- Bhunila.
- Binjhar.
- Birhul or Birhor.
- Dhanwar.
- Gadaba or Gadba.
- Gond [including Madia (Marla) and Mudla (Murli)].
- Halba.
- Kamar.
- Kawar or Kanwar.
- Kharia.
- Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
- Kol.
- Kolan.
- Korku.
- Korwa.
- Majhwar.
- Munda.
- Nagesia or Nagasia.
- Nihal.
- Oraon.
- Pardhan.
- Pardhi.
- Parja.
- Saonta or Saunta.
- Sawar or Sawara.

#### Madras

throughout the State:—

- 1. Aranadan.
- 2. Bagata.
- 3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada. Murli Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
- 4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
- 5. Chenchu.
- 6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Carlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
- 7. Gond:—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.

- 8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirthya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
- 9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Danga-yath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
- 10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayth Goudu, Ladia, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
- 11. Holva.
- 12. Jadapus.
- 13. Jalapus.
- 14. Kammara.
- 15. Kattunayakan.
- 16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
- 17. Kodu.
- 18. Kommar.
- 19. Konda Dhoras.
- 20. Konda Kapus.
- 21. Kondareddis.
- 22. Kondhs—Desaya, Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniy Kondhs.
- 23. Kota.
- 24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
- 25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
- 26. Kudiya.
- 27. Kurumana.
- 28. Manna Dhora.
- 29. Maune.
- 30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
- 31. Muria.
- 32. Paigarapu.
- 33. Palasi.
- 34. Panliyan.
- 35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
- 36. Reddi Dhoras.
- 37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
- 38. Sholaga.
- 39. Toda.
- 40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

- 1. Bagata.
- 2. Baiga.
- 3. Banjara or Banjarl.
- 4. Bathudi.
- 5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
- 6. Binjal.
- 7. Binjhia or Binjhoha.
- 8. Birhor.
- 9. Bondo Poraja.

10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahall.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahal).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharu.

#### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

#### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia,

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sallana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligar.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

#### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghanatia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

#### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

#### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

#### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and  
in Spiti in Mahasu district:—  
Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.

3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedla.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E53RR4]

**S.R.O. 1397.**—The following rules for recruitment to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

**RULES****PART I—GENERAL**

1. These Rules may be called the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.
2. For the purpose of these rules—
  - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
  - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
  - (c) "The Service" means the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules;
  - (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI);
  - (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).
3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—
  - (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
  - (b) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Electrical Engineering Department.
  - (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.
4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or

such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

#### PART II—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted, as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed;
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.



11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) Upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribes or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and
- (ii) Upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

*Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable of appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide* Appendix I; or
- (b) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or
- (c) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Part I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (g) passed the B.E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujrat University; or
- (h) obtained the B.E. (Tele-Communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (*see* Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or

the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) for the purposes of Rules 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates, who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.\*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### APPENDIX I

*List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(A)].*

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B. Met. B.E. (Met).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng).

Poona University—B.E.

\* In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Saugor University—B.E. (Hons); B.E. (Pass).

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal (1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Commn. option) B.Ch.E; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the intermediate examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics; Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree.)

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class with not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Met) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering; B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925; B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Withwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsburg—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognized equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburg—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E.).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of diplomas and degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination, the diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio), Civil (1950)*c*, Electrical (1941)*c*, Mechanical (Including Industrial option) (1941)*c*.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska) : Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona) : Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois) : Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, *a* Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical [6-year course ; 5-year course<sup>h</sup> (1940)], Chemical (5-year course)<sup>h</sup>, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D. C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40 ; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)*c*.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina) Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical<sup>b</sup>, Civil<sup>b</sup>, Electrical<sup>b</sup>, Industrial<sup>b</sup> Mechanical<sup>b</sup>, Metallurgical<sup>b</sup>, Mining<sup>b</sup>.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941)<sup>1</sup>.

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941) ; (1942)<sup>d</sup>, Civil<sup>d</sup>, Electrical<sup>d</sup>, Mechanical<sup>d</sup>.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), cal 1940 Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48 ; 1949) *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)*a, c-r*, Mechanical (1948)*a, c-r*, Metallurgical (1948)*a, c-r*, Structural (1948)*a, c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1943)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington D. C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942)*c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940)*c-r*. Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949)*c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949)*c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical, (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951). Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communications options (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option, Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical, (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics, (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical *c-r*, Building Engineering and Construction (1950) Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical *c-r*, General, Mechanical *c-r*, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1947), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan) : Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan) : Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval, Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis Minnesota) : Aeronautical Agriculture (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi) : Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi) : Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri) : Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option) (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri) : Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana) : Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana) : Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska) : Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada) : Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of : (Durham, New Hampshire) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico) : Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) : (Alfred, New York) : Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York) : Aeronautical, [Chemical (day and 7-year evening)], Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey) : Chemical (1950)<sup>a</sup>, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option (1948)).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil, (1948) Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942)<sup>c</sup>, Civil (1939)<sup>c</sup>, Electrical (1939)<sup>c</sup>, Industrial (1939)<sup>c</sup>, Mechanical (1939)<sup>c</sup>.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947)<sup>c</sup> Civil (1938)<sup>c</sup>, Electrical (1938)<sup>c</sup>, Industrial (1951)<sup>c</sup>, Mechanical (1938)<sup>c</sup>.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio) : Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)<sup>f</sup>, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939)

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil [Includes Sanitary option], Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951) Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944): Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College, (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949) Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): Central.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, (administrative), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939)c-r, Civil-c-r, Electrical-c-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanical-c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (Coolege Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)] c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).



Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1945), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil [including Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) : Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of nonaccredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting).

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

- Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).
- The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).
- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
- Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D. C.).
- Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
- Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
- Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
- Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).
- Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).
- Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).
- Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
- Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
- The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
- Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
- R. C. A. Institute (New York, New York).
- Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
- Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
- Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
- Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.) (Accredited 1946—1950).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948—50).
- Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949—1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(b)]*

- Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
- Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.
- Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

## APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17).*

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Marks.</i>
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(6) Personality Test	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,100</b>
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Electrical Communications Engineering	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with the economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are especially devoted to English

## APPENDIX IV

## FEES

(Vide Rules 16).

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

## A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

## B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

## APPENDIX V

*Particulars regarding the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.*

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourably reported upon and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period, at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary.

If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagari script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

3. Officers of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service or increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3(b) and (c), and 4 positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350-350-380-380-30-590-E.B.-30-770-40-850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)-40-1,000-1,000-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the departmental examinations within the first 2 years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training, they will be allowed to draw the increment only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

## APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

**Assam**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mall.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupl or Dhobl.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegl.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobl.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—  
Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

**Bombay**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambli.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochlgar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochl.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

**Madhya Pradesh***Scheduled Castes**Localities*

- |  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basor or Burud . . . . .</li> <li>2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .</li> <li>3. Balabi or Balai . . . . .</li> <li>4. Chamar . . . . .</li> <li>5. Dom . . . . .</li> <li>6. Mang . . . . .</li> <li>7. Mehtar or Bhangl . . . . .</li> <li>8. Mochi . . . . .</li> <li>9. Satnami . . . . .</li> </ol> | } | Throughout the State. |
|--|---|-----------------------|

**Madhya Pradesh—contd.**

10. Audhelia . . . . . In Bilaspur district.  
 11. Bedar . . . . . In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.  
 12. Chadar . . . . . In Bhandara and Sagar districts.  
 13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . . In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.  
 14. Dewar . . . . . In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.  
 15. Dhanuk . . . . . In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.  
 16. Dohor . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  
 17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.  
 18. Holiya . . . . . In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.  
 19. Kaikadi . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  
 20. Kotia . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district ; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof ; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.  
 21. Khangar . . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts ; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.  
 22. Kori . . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.  
 23. Madgi . . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.  
 24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . . Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.  
 25. Rujjhar . . . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras**

Throughout the State:—

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra.                      | 34. Karimpalan.                    |
| 2. Adi Dravida.                     | 35. Kodalo.                        |
| 3. Adi Karnataka.                   | 36. Koosa.                         |
| 4. Ajlla.                           | 37. Koraga.                        |
| 5. Arunthathiyar.                   | 38. Kudubi.                        |
| 6. Baira.                           | 39. Kudumban.                      |
| 7. Bakuda.                          | 40. Kuravan.                       |
| 8. Bandi.                           | 41. Kurichchan.                    |
| 9. Bariki.                          | 42. Madari.                        |
| 10. Bavuri.                         | 43. Madiga.                        |
| 11. Bellara.                        | 44. Malla.                         |
| 12. Byagari.                        | 45. Mala (Including Agency Malas). |
| 13. Chachati.                       | 46. Malu Dasu.                     |
| 14. Chakkiliyan.                    | 47. Malasar.                       |
| 15. Chalavadi.                      | 48. Mutangi.                       |
| 16. Chamar.                         | 49. Mavilan.                       |
| 17. Chandala.                       | 50. Moger.                         |
| 18. Cheruman.                       | 51. Muchi.                         |
| 19. Dandasi.                        | 52. Mundala.                       |
| 20. Devendrakulathan.               | 53. Nalakeyava.                    |
| 21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.    | 54. Nayadi.                        |
| 22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi. | 55. Pagadal.                       |
| 23. Godagadi.                       | 56. Painda.                        |
| 24. Godari.                         | 57. Paky.                          |
| 25. Godda.                          | 58. Pallan.                        |
| 26. Gosangi.                        | 59. Pambada.                       |
| 27. Hasla.                          | 60. Pamidi.                        |
| 28. Holey.                          | 61. Panan.                         |
| 29. Jaggali.                        | 62. Panchama.                      |
| 30. Jambuvulu.                      | 63. Panniandi.                     |
| 31. Kadan.                          | 64. Paraiyan.                      |
| 32. Kalladi.                        | 65. Paravan.                       |
| 33. Kanakkan.                       | 66. Pulayan.                       |
|                                     | 67. Puthirai Vannan.               |
|                                     | 68. Raneyar.                       |
|                                     | 69. Samagara.                      |

70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Samman.
73. Ihoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

### Orissa

#### Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Barikl.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bautl.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghanatarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadl or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.

60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Singuria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

### Punjab

#### Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahashar.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.



**Uttar Pradesh**

## 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badt.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbanst).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

**West Bengal**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Babelis.
3. Bait.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhummali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khairia.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

**Hyderabad**

## Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.

9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

#### Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

#### Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangall.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.

11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhrankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadla Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkillyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

**Ajmer**

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.

18. Garoda.
19. Ganchra.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbellia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

**Bhopal**

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedla.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

**Bilaspur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre)
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi)
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka
3. Adiya.
4. Balagal.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.

**Delhi**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aghia.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. BhiJ
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singlwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagri.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha & Keri
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi

25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotai.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vindhya Prad**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.

7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

## APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

## LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Dimasa (Kachari).
  2. Garo.
  3. Hajong.
  4. Khasi and Jaintia.
  5. Any Kuki tribes.
  6. Lakhur.
  7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
  8. Mikir.
  9. Any Naga tribes.
  10. Synteng.
2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—
  1. Abor.
  2. Aka.
  3. Apatani.
  4. Daffa.
  5. Galong.
  6. Khampati.
  7. Mishmi.
  8. Any Naga tribes.
  9. Singpho.
  10. Momba.
  11. Sherdukpen.
3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—
  1. Boro—Barokachari.
  2. Deori.
  3. Hojai.
  4. Kachari.
  5. Lalung.
  6. Mech.
  7. Miri.
  8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.

16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:

Bhumij.

**Bombay**

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichner, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district.
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district.
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district.
- (4) Betul and Bhalnsdehi tahsils of Betul district.
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district.

- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district.
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district.
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district.
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district.
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district.
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—
  1. Andh.
  2. Baiga.
  3. Bhaina.
  4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
  5. Bhattra.
  6. Bhil.
  7. Bhunjia.
  8. Binjhar.
  9. Birhul or Birhor.
  10. Dhanwar.
  11. Gadaba or Gadba.
  12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)].
  13. Halba.
  14. Kamar.
  15. Kavar or Kanwar.
  16. Kharia.
  17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
  18. Kol.
  19. Kolan.
  20. Korku.
  21. Kotwa.
  22. Majhwar.
  23. Munda.
  24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
  25. Nihal.
  26. Oraon.
  27. Pardhan.
  28. Pardhi.
  29. Parja.
  30. Saonta or Saunta.
  31. Sawar or Sawara.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirthya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothorliya. Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Danga-yath Goudus, Doddu Kamarliya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya. Goudus and Pullosorliya. Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia. Goudu, Bodo, Magatha, Dongayth Goudu, Ladya. Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khatris—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniy Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumara.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pvd and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

#### Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerlam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.

#### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjal.
7. Binjia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.

9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharlan.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahal),
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

#### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhino Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

#### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.

2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

#### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

#### Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

#### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

#### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

#### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

#### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Korku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor:-

**Coorg**

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

**Himachal Pradesh**

In Lahaul in Chamba district and  
in Spiti in Mahasu district:—  
Tibetan.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradh.
5. Vaghri.

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.

3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kapanar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E53 RR6.]

**S.R.O. 1398.**—The following Rules and Regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways are published for general information:—

**RULES****PART I—GENERAL**

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

The various grades of posts included in the service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these Rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

3. The service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of a Selection to be made in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.



(c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II service, including officiating officers, in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.

(d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

**PART II—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES RECRUITED UNDER RULE 3(a)**

Published separately on 16th May, 1953.

**PART III—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in Rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

(a) a citizen of India; or

(b) a subject of Sikkim; or

(c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India; or

(d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

**NOTE.**—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

(1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948, and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;

(2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

(3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution viz. 26th January 1950, and

who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age limit will be relaxable.

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan;
- (3) up to a maximum of 5 years in the case of candidates who are already in railway service and who are otherwise eligible.

*Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in case be relaxed.*

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the service.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these Sections, *vide* Appendix I; or
- (b) obtained an engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (c) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) obtained the diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering awarded by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule); or
- (f) passed the Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I & II)—examination No. 52—of the City and Guilds, London if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (g) passed the B. E. Examination (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) of the Gujarat University; or
- (h) obtained the B.E. (Tele-Communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justify his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (*see* Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

NOTE—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the Standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and the standards required can be had from the Commission.

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise all or any of the powers of Government under this rule.

21. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

#### APPENDIX I.

*List of Examinations Recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections 'A' and 'B' of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(a)].*

Allgarh University—B.Sc. (Eng) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining) B.Sc. (Met).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B.E. Met, B.E. (Met).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B. Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc., (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. Hons; B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering upto 1945.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Certificate in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and first division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering course for Military Officers up to 1953.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics; Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree)

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree); B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering

(Mining) obtained in or after 1926; B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science. Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Met) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering;

B.Sc. (Tech) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering;

B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering;

B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering;

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925;

B.Sc. (Tech) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute. Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.)

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions, the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers

(India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ESPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio): Civil (1950)*c*, Electrical (1941)*c*, Mechanical (Including Industrial option) (1941)*c*.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama): Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (Including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California): Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course] (1940), Chemical [5-year course]*h*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D. C.): Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938) Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)*c*.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina): Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York): Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College, (Clemson, South Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York): Chemical (1941); (1942)*d*, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physical (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

- Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio): Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).
- Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado): Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).
- Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1936-48; 1949)*c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.
- Duke University (Durham, North Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Fenn, College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948)*a, c-r*, Mechanical (1948)*a, c-r*, Metallurgical (1948)*a, c-r*, Structural (1948)*a, c-r*.
- Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.
- George Washington University, (Washington D. C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).
- Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942)*c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940)*c-r*, Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949)*c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949)*c-r*.
- Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.
- Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).
- Howard University (Washington, D. C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).
- Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938).
- Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical Metallurgical (1949).
- Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).
- Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.
- Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).
- Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power Communications and options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).
- Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.
- Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).
- Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.
- Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).
- Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.
- Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).
- Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical<sup>c-r</sup>, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical<sup>c-r</sup>, General<sup>f</sup>, Mechanical<sup>c-r</sup>, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical<sup>1</sup> Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option] (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)<sup>a</sup>, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948) Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)<sup>c</sup>, Civil (1939)<sup>co</sup> Electrical (1939)<sup>c</sup>, Industrial (1939)<sup>c</sup>, Mechanical (1939)<sup>c</sup>.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1937)<sup>c</sup> Civil (1938)<sup>c</sup>, Electrical (1938)<sup>c</sup>, Industrial (1951)<sup>c</sup>, Mechanical (1938)<sup>c</sup>.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)<sup>f</sup>, Industrial, Mechanical.



Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical, Mining Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina) : Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota) : Civil, Electrical, General of (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California) : Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas) : Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Stanford University (Stanford University, California) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey) : Ceramic.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York) : Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas) : Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas) : Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).  
Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas) : Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option (1950)).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas) : Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas) : Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio) : Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

- Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma) : Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)c-r.
- Union College (Schenectady, New York) : Civil, Electrical.
- United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut) : General (1939).
- United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland) : Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah) : Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).
- Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee) : Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).
- Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont) : Civil (1936-38 ; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38 ; 1940).
- Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania) : Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941) Mechanical (1941).
- Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia) : Civil, Electrical.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia) : Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).
- Virginia, University of (University, Virginia) : Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil [including Construction option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.
- Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington) : Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan) : Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).
- Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York) : Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.
- West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia) : Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.
- Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas) : Aeronautical (1949).
- Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts) : Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) : Civil (1941), Electrical (1941) Mechanical (1941).
- Yale University (New Haven Connecticut) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.
- (b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.
- (c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.
- (c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.
- (d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.
- (e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.
- (f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering ; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—38, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

#### LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

- Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).
- The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).
- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
- Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D. C.)
- Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
- Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
- Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
- Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).
- Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).
- Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).
- Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
- Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
- The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
- Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
- R. C. A. Institute (New York, New York).
- Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
- Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
- Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
- Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

#### DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.) (Accredited 1946—1950).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948—50).
- Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949—1951).

#### APPENDIX II

*List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination.*  
(vide paragraph 13(b).

- Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
- Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
- Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.
- Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

## APPENDIX III

*Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17).*

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Marks</i>
(a) Compulsory.	
1. English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
2. General Knowledge	100
3. Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials)	200
4. Theory of Machines and Machine design	200
5. Prime Movers	200
6. Personality Test	300
TOTAL	1,100
(b) Optional (any two of the following subjects)—	
1. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
2. Electrical Engineering	100
3. Metallurgy.	100
4. Workshop Technology.	100
5. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
6. Workshop Organisation and Management.	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the personality test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for rarely superficial knowledge.

7. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subject which are specially devoted to English.

## APPENDIX IV

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

(i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

(ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the General Manager, of the Railway concerned—Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

#### APPENDIX V

*Particulars regarding the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.*

1. Candidates selected for appointment under Rule 3(b) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be required to pass a final practical departmental examination and will if successful be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department, provided they are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagri Script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Probationers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from Service.

3. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers recruited under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training, while in the case of those recruited under rule 3(b), the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under rule 3(a) and those recruited under rule 3(b) who enter working posts in the same year the seniority will be interpolated. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulation 3(c) and 3(d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the Officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade.—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade.—Under consideration.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped if they fail to pass the departmental examinations within the first 2 years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training they will be allowed to draw the increment only from the date following that on which the last examination ends; this will not affect the date of their future increments.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

#### APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

#### LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

##### Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.

13. Namasudra.

14. Patni.

15. Sutradhar.

##### Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.

9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

### Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.

8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadla.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timall.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholla.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

### Madhya Pradesh

#### Scheduled Castes

#### Localities

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Basor or Burud . . . . .     | } Throughout the State.  |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana . . . . .    |  |
| 3. Balahi or Balai . . . . .    |  |
| 4. Chamar . . . . .             |  |
| 5. Dom . . . . .                |  |
| 6. Mang . . . . .               |  |
| 7. Mehtar or Bhangi . . . . .   |  |
| 8. Mochi . . . . .              |  |
| 9. Satnami . . . . .            |  |
| 10. Audhella . . . . .          | In Bilaspur district.  |
| 11. Bedar . . . . .             | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.  |
| 12. Chadar . . . . .            | In Bhandara and Sagar districts.   |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat . . . . . | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.   |
| 14. Dewar . . . . .             | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bāstar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.  |
| 15. Dhanuk . . . . .            | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.  |
| 16. Dohor . . . . .             | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.   |
| 17. Ghasi or Ghasia . . . . .   | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bāstar and Raigarh districts. |
| 18. Holiya . . . . .            | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.  |
| 19. Kaikadi . . . . .           | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.   |

20. Kotia . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilsapur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khanger . . . . In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori . . . . In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi . . . . In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra . . . . Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar . . . . In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

**Madras**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajlla.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggall.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (Including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.

48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadal.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

**Orissa**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajkar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumi.
17. Chachati.



18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhella.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagall.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggall.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painsa.
67. Panjdi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panja.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti  
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.

87. Sukull.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

### Punjab

#### Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

### Uttar Pradesh

#### 1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Balswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Borwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Borla.
24. Chamar.

25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanuriya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

#### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahells.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuijali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.

24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

#### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammali wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkan).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

**Madhya Bharat**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangli or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

**Mysore**

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

**Patiala and East Punjab States Union**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Degi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marja or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Phrerera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

**Rajasthan**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.

2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangli.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Bañd.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangli.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

**Saurashtra**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangli.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

**Travancore-Cochin**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.

9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

#### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Ganchra.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koll.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

#### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahl.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.

4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koll.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehrar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

#### Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahé.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

#### Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagal.
5. Holeyá.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

#### Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balal.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawarla.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koll.
25. Lalbegl.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabl.
29. Megwal.

30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

**Himachal Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

**Kutch**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

**Manipur**

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.

6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kalbarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khradit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

**Vidhya Pradesh**

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

**APPENDIX VII**

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

**LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES****Assam**

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimas (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Jakhri.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.

3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

**Bihar**

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharja.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:  
Bhumij.

**Bombay**

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including  
Bhagalia,  
Bhil Garasia,  
Dholi Bhil,  
Dungri Bhil,  
Dungri Garasia,  
Mewasi Bhil,  
Raval Bhil, and  
Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.

6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including  
Advichincher, and  
Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

**Madhya Pradesh**

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bilapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Korta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Ohindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district
- (11) Dharamjalgarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Balkunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhulnhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhatra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birmul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.
12. Gond (including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)).
13. Halba.

14. Kamar.
15. Kavar or Kanwar
16. Kharia.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

### Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Carl-lam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondl—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Danga-yath Goudus, Doddu Kama-riya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Bodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dulla, Holva Paiko, Puttiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Linga-dhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

### Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjha or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sith Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahal).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.

41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

### Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

### West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

### Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarla).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

### Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

### Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

### Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

### Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.

3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

### Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallicyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

### Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

### Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

### Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

### Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

### Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

### Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.



**Tripura**

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.

17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

**Vindhya Pradesh**

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E.53RR7-2.]

P. N. SAXENA, Director.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY***New Delhi, the 10th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1399.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Central Silk Board Rules, 1949, namely:—

In sub-rule (6) of rule 31 of the said Rules, for the letters and figures "Rs. 1,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 700" shall be substituted.

[No. 15(20)Tex/51-CTB.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 14th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1400.**—In pursuance of clause (c) of rule 2 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules 1952, and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 757, dated the 22nd April, 1953, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Deputy Development Officer, Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, to carry on the functions of Secretary to the Development Council established for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture and production of Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps.

[No. 5(8)-IA(G)/52.]

B. B. SAKSENA, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 18th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1401.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 (XXVI of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. 1(IV)/1-Drugs, dated the 3rd October 1949, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification the following heading and entries shall be added, namely:—

**BHAGAT MEDICAL STORES**

Ziegler Pharmacal Corp., Buffalo 2, N.Y., U.S.A.

**ALPHAPROGERONE**

Each cc. contains 5 Mgms. Progesterone and 50 Mgms. Vitamin E.

Box of 3 Injxl. cc.

Box of 25 Injxl. cc.

Box of 100 Injxl. cc.

**LIVER EXTRACT (CRUDE).**

2. Usp. Units per cc.

Vial of 10 cc.

**PROGESTERONE. In Sesame Oil.**

Rubber-capped vial of 10 cc. Each cc. contains 5 Mgms.

Box of 6. Injxl. cc. Each cc. contains 5 Mgms.

Rubber-capped vial of 10 cc. Each cc. contains 10 Mgms.

Box of 6 Injxl. cc. Each cc. contains 10 Mgms.

[N. 1-PC(2)/53.]

R. N. KAPUR, Asstt. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 18th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1402.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Central Government hereby rescinds the Berar Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Foreign and Political Department No. 439-I, dated the 1st September, 1925.

[No. 44(14)-CT(A)/52.]

**S.R.O. 1403.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, namely:—

In the said Rules:—

1. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, for the word 'Province' wherever it occurs, the word 'State' shall be substituted

2. After sub-rule (1) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(IA) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

3. For sub-rule (2) of rule 4, the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) The letters denoting the States shall be as follows:—

**PART 'A' STATES**

For presses situated in the State of Bombay the letter—B.

Do.	Do.	Madras the letter—M.
Do.	Do.	Madhya Pradesh the letter—C.
Do.	Do.	Punjab the letter—H.
Do.	Do.	West Bengal the letter—N.
Do.	Do.	Uttar Pradesh the letter—U.
Do.	Do.	Bihar the letter—Q.
Do.	Do.	Orissa the letter—O.
Do.	Do.	Assam the letter—A.

**PART 'B' STATES**

For presses situated in the State of Hyderabad the letter—HD.

Do.	Do.	Mysore the letter—MY.
Do.	Do.	Madhya Bharat the letter—MB.
Do.	Do.	Rajasthan the letter—R.
Do.	Do.	Saurashtra the letter—S.
Do.	Do.	Pepsu the letter—P.

## PART 'C' STATES

For presses situated in the State of Bhopal the letter—BP.

Do.	Do.	Kutch the letter—K.
Do.	Do.	Delhi the letter—D.
Do.	Do.	Ajmer the letter—AJ.
Do.	Do.	Tripura the letter—T.

4. In rule 6, for the words 'Madras Presidency', the words 'State of Madras' shall be substituted.

5. In rule 8, for the words "Provinces of Bombay and Sind", the words 'State of Bombay' shall be substituted.

[No. 44(14)-CT(A)/52(i) J.

P. GOVINDAN NAIR, Joint Secy.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 6th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1403.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the film entitled 'Road to Bali' and its trailer produced by Paramount International Films Inc., of U.S.A., shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of India.

[No. 11/6/53-FIL.]

A. N. BERY, Dy. Secy.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, 11th July, 1953.

**S.R.O. 1404.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Health No. S.R.O. 883, dated the 4th June, 1951, the Pharmacy Council of India with approval of the Central Government, hereby makes the following Regulations to be called the 'Education Regulations' prescribing the minimum standard of education and examination required for qualification as a pharmacist:—

1. *Minimum Qualification for Admission to the Course.*—Any person, who wishes to be admitted as a student to the course of training for Diploma in Pharmacy, shall produce to the Head of the Institution imparting the training in accordance with the Education Regulations, evidence of having passed:—

(a) Matriculation Examination or a High School Examination or a Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, with Science as one of the subjects, of a recognised Indian University or a duly constituted Board or

(b) Any other examination accepted by the Pharmacy Council of India as equivalent to any of the above examinations.

2. *Duration of the Course.*—The course of academic training shall be of two years' duration, with a minimum of 180 working days of 5 hours each per year, including sessional examinations, followed by a practical training of not less than 750 hours covered in not less than three months.

3. *Courses of Study.*—The first year and the second year courses shall include the respective subjects as given in the Table below: the number of hours to be devoted to each subject for its teaching lecture and practical, shall be not less than that noted against it and the detailed Syllabus of each subject shall be at least as that given in APPENDIX A.

*First Academic Year—*

Subjects to be taught	No. of hours of lecture	No. of hours of Practical work
Inorganic and Physical Chemistry . . . . .	100	250
Physics . . . . .	50	100
Botany . . . . .	50	100
Zoology . . . . .	25	50
English . . . . .	50	...
Anatomy Physiology and Hygiene . . . . .	50	30
	325	530

*Second Academic Year—*

Subjects to be taught	No. of hours of lecture	No. of hours of Practical work
General Pharmacy . . . . .	75	100
Dispensing Pharmacy . . . . .	50	200
Forensic Pharmacy . . . . .	25	...
Pharmaceutical Chemistry including General Organic Chemistry	100	100
Pharmacognosy . . . . .	45	90
Pharmacology . . . . .	25	30
	320	520

**N.B.**—Each Lecture hour and practical hour shall consist of actual teaching or practical work extending over a period of not less than 50 minutes.

4. For the first five years from the date these Regulations take effect, pharmacists practising for not less than two years in hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions where regular dispensing of drugs is done, who possess Matriculation or other equivalent qualification, and are desirous of taking up the course of training for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be exempted from the practical training, and if they are otherwise eligible, shall be permitted to appear at the preliminary and the final examinations for Diploma in Pharmacy at intervals of six months only, if they have attended in substance the regular course in approved Institutions providing part-time tuitions or evening classes to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution concerned.

5. *Practical Training.*—After the completion of the regular course, the student shall undergo a practical training in a recognized Institution—Hospital, Pharmacy or Dispensary—for not less than 750 hours covered in not less than 3 months; during this course of training the student shall acquire.

1. a thorough knowledge of the keeping of records required by the various Acts affecting the profession of pharmacy, and
2. experience in
  - (a) the manipulation of pharmaceutical apparatus in common use,
  - (b) the recognition, by sensory characters, of chief crude drugs and chemical substances used in medicine,
  - (c) the reading, translation and copying of prescriptions, including the checking of doses,

- (d) the dispensing of prescriptions illustrating the commoner methods of administering medicaments, and
- (e) the storage of drugs and medicinal preparations.

6. *Approval of Training Authority.*—The course of regular academic study given under regulation 3 shall be conducted by an Authority in a State in India, which shall be approved for the purpose by the Pharmacy Council of India under Section 12 Sub-Section (1) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, only if it provides adequate arrangements for teaching in regard to building accommodation, equipment, and teaching staff as given under Appendix B.

7. *Approval of Institutions giving practical training.*—A Hospital, Pharmacy or Dispensary shall be recognised by the Pharmacy Council of India for the purposes of practical training of the student pharmacists required under Regulation (5) only if it fulfils the conditions given under Appendix C.

8. *Examinations.*—There shall be two examinations—the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy to examine students in the first year course and the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy to examine students in the second-year course, each may be held twice every year. The examinations shall be of a written, practical and oral nature as indicated in the tabular statements in paragraphs 9 and 10.

9. Only such students as produce certificates from the Head of the Institution concerned in proof of their having regularly followed the first year course of study by attending not less than 75 per cent. classes—both lecture and practical separately of each subject—shall be eligible for appearing at the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy to be conducted in accordance with the scheme given in the following Table:—

*Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy—*

Subjects of Examination		Total marks (for theory including sessional	Total marks for Practical Examination including sessional	Oral Examination marks
Inorganic and Physical Chemistry		100	100	...
Physics		50	50	...
Botany	Biology	50	50	...
Zoology				
English		50	...	...
Anatomy Physiology and Hygiene		50	50	...
		300	250	...

*N.B.*—All written examinations shall be of three hours' duration.

10. Only such students as produce certificates from the Head of the Institutions concerned in proof of their having regularly followed the second-year course of study by attending not less than 75 per cent classes, both lecture and practical separately of each subject, and having successfully passed the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be eligible for appearing at the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy as given in the Table below. If, however, the candidate has completed the first year course, his failure to appear or to pass the preliminary examination shall not debar him from attending the second-year course:

Provided that a student who has passed the Intermediate Science Examination of a recognised University or Board shall be exempted from taking the prescribed courses and Examinations in those subjects in which he has passed the Intermediate Examination:

Provided further that such a student shall be permitted to join the second year course and shall be eligible for securing the Diploma in Pharmacy if he passes

the Final Examination and also the Examinations in those subjects from which he has not been exempted.

*Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy—*

Subjects of Examination	Total marks for theory including sessional	Total marks for Practical Examination including sessional
General Pharmacy . . . . .	50	50
Dispensing Pharmacy . . . . .	50	100
Forensic Pharmacy . . . . .	50	...
Pharmaceutical Chemistry including General Organic Chemistry	100	100
Pharmacognosy . . . . .	50	50
Pharmacology . . . . .	50	...
	350	300

*N.B.*—All written examinations shall be of three hours' duration.

11(a). A regular record of both theoretical and practical class work and examinations conducted in an institution imparting training for this course shall be maintained for each student and 30 per cent of the total marks for each subject in theory and 40 per cent of the total marks for each subject in practical shall be allotted for these records.

The sessional marks shall be calculated on the basis of the average of the marks secured in the examinations held during the year, which shall not be less than three in number.

11(b). A candidate shall not be declared to have passed the above examinations unless he secures at least 40 per cent in each subject separately in the written and practical tests (including sessional record) and 45 per cent. marks in the aggregate of all subjects. Candidates securing 75 per cent marks or above in any subject or subjects shall be declared to have obtained distinction in that subject or those subjects, provided the candidate passes in all the subjects in the same examination.

11(c). A candidate who appears in all the subjects but fails in not more than two subjects at the Preliminary Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy may, at his option, take the examination in parts, in one or more subjects in which he has failed, or in whole; provided, however, he passes in all the subjects prescribed for the examination in three consecutive examinations, or within a period of two years, including the examination at which he first appeared. If he does not pass the full examination within a period of two years as mentioned above he shall have to take the whole examination in all the subjects at the time, when he next appears at the Examination.

A candidate who fails in the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy may at his option, take the examination in parts, in one or more subjects in which he has failed, or in whole; provided, however, he passes in all the subjects prescribed for the examination in three consecutive examinations, or within a period of two years, including the examination at which he first appeared. If he does not pass the full examination within a period of two years as mentioned above he shall have to take the whole examination in all the subjects at the time, when he next appears at the Examination.

12. *Approval of Examining Authority.*—The Examination mentioned in regulations 8 to 10 shall be held by an authority in a State in India approved for the purpose by the Pharmacy Council of India under Section 12, Sub-Section (2) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, which approval shall be granted only if the Authority concerned fulfils the conditions given under Appendix D.

13. **Certificate of Passing Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy.**—A certificate for having passed the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy shall be granted by the Examining Authority to a successful candidate only after he produces evidence of having duly completed not less than 750 hours practical training covered in not less than three months, in a recognized institution to the satisfaction of the Head of the Institution in which he has undergone his academic training.

14(a). **Miscellaneous.**—Any course of Pharmaceutical training, which does not cover in full the courses of study included in these regulations, shall not be considered for approval under section 12 of the Pharmacy Act.

14(b). Persons who have passed a course of study in Pharmacy not covering in full the subjects contained in the Education Regulations prescribed by the Pharmacy Council of India, shall not be considered as having passed the Final Examination for Diploma in Pharmacy, unless they produce a certificate from an approved institution that they have passed an examination in such subjects as required by the Education Regulations.

15. The above regulations may, as needed from time to time, be altered, amended or added to further regulations by the Pharmacy Council of India with the approval of the Central Government.

## APPENDIX A

### INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

The whole of the syllabus to be treated in an elementary manner supplemented by practical demonstrations.

The chief characteristics of chemical action, distinction between elements and compounds, structure of atoms and molecules, chemical and physical changes, the laws of chemical combination by weight and volume, equivalent weight, atomic weight, molecular weight, symbols, chemical formulae and nomenclature; equations; valency; the distinction between metals and non-metals; acids, bases and salts; Avogadro's neutralisation, acidimetry and alkalimetry; periodic classification of elements; hypothesis; kinetic theory of gases, effect of temperature and pressure on the volumes of gases; dilute solutions; ionisation; conductivity; strength of acids and bases; pH scale, Buffer solutions, indicators; hydrolysis of salts; catalysis; solubility curves; solubility product; osmotic pressure; chemical equilibrium and the law of mass action; endothermic and exothermic reactions; colloids; emulsions; adsorption.

The general characters of non-metals, the chief methods of preparation and the typical reactions of the following non-metallic elements and compounds:—

Hydrogen, Oxygen, Ozone, allotropic modifications of an element; Water; Hydrogen Peroxide; Acids, Bases, Salts; Halogens and their Hydracids; Nitrogen, Atmosphere, the Inert gases; Ammonia and its salts; Oxides of Nitrogen, Nitric Acid, Nitrates, Nitrites; Sulphur, Polymorphs of Sulphur; Sulphurated Hydrogen, Sulphurous and Sulphuric anhydrides and acids; Phosphorus; Oxides, Oxyacids and chlorides of phosphorus; Carbon, Coal and its chief products, Flame Gaseous fuels, oxides of Carbon; Silica; Boron; Boric Acid.

The general characters and classification of the metals and the general methods of their extraction. The general properties of the principal compounds of the following metals:—

Potassium, Sodium, Magnesium, Calcium, Barium, Aluminium, Tin, Lead, Copper, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Mercury, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel and Gold.

### Practical

1. The cutting and bending of glass tubing. The preparation of simple apparatus involving the use of corks and tubes, e.g. gas generating tubes and flasks wash bottles etc.

2. Preparation of simple gases, e.g. hydrogen, oxygen, chlorine, carbon dioxide, Hydrogen Sulphide, Hydrochloric Acid and Sulphur dioxide and study of their properties.

3. Qualitative analysis of simple salts.
4. The use of standard solutions for acidimetry and alkallimetry. Simple exercises in permanganometry for iron.
5. Preparation of Distilled water B. P. and Hydrochloric acid B. P.
6. Simple exercises in gravimetric analysis; Decomposition of Salts on heating; qualitative and quantitative results of heating substances like magnesium carbonate, potassium chlorate, and hydrated barium chloride.

**N.B.**—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the head of the department.

### **Book indicating the General Scope of Syllabus**

Lyons—Theoretical Pharmaceutical Chemistry

### **Reference books**

1. Findlay—Introduction to Physical Chemistry.
2. Senter—Text book of Physical Chemistry.
3. Holmyard—Inorganic Chemistry.
4. Schroff—Quantitative Pharmaceutical Analysis.
5. Schroff and Srivastava—Introduction to Semi-micro qualitative Analysis.
6. Pauling—General Chemistry.
7. Timm—General Chemistry.

### **PHYSICS**

**General.**—The fundamental and derived units of length, mass and time; measurement of length, area and volume; vernier callipers, micrometer; velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, work, power, energy; friction; gravitation, centre of gravity, states of equilibrium, simple machines, density of liquids, specific gravity; pressure exerted by a fluid, principle of Archimedes, syphon, waterpump and press; Boyle's Law, compression and exhaust pumps, atmospheric pressure, Barometers, surface tension, viscosity, osmosis.

**Heat.**—Temperature, Thermometry, Thermographs, expansions of solids, liquids and gases with alteration in temperature; quantity of heat and unit of heat, specific heat, change of state, latent heat of liquification and vapourisation, different methods of cooling, melting and boiling points, their determinations and effect of pressure on them; vapour pressure; hygrometry, dew and its formation, clouds, rain and its measurement; transference of heat, conduction, conductivity, Davy's safety lamp; convection, how it takes place in liquids and gases, winds, land and sea breezes, ventilation, use of chimney for lamps, radiation, its effect on polished and rough surfaces, vacuum flask; elementary kinetic theory of gases; Graham's Law, Henry's Law, Dalton's Law, nature of heat, relation between heat and work, steam engine, oil engine, flywheel.

**Light.**—Nature of light, propagation of light; illuminating power, photometry. Laws of reflection and refraction, formation of images by plane and spherical mirrors and lenses, reflectors, multiple images, eye as an optical instrument, photographic camera, defects of vision and their correction by lenses; action of prisms on light, dispersion, spectrum; ultraviolet and infra-red radiations, microscopes, spectro-scope, telescope, cinematograph. Phosphorescence and fluorescence, polarimeters.

**Magnetism.**—Lead stone, magnetic needle, Earth as a magnet, simple phenomena of magnetism, magnetic field, lines of force, laws of force, magnetic induction; electromagnets, permanent and temporary magnets; terrestrial magnetism.

**Electricity.**—Simple phenomena of static electricity; Electroscope, attraction and repulsion, electricity on the surface, discharge through points, sparking; potential, induction, conductors and non-conductors, machines, capacity, parallel plate condensers; electric currents, magnetic, chemical and heating effects, primary and secondary cells, current strength, electromotive force, Ohm's law and current detector, ammeter, voltmeter, meter bridge, potentiometer, magnetic properties of a coil carrying a current, induced current; simple dynamo; electric bell, telephone; effects of electric current; incandescent lamp, arc lamp; heating apparatus.



## PRACTICAL COURSE

(50 hours)

The candidate must be able to conduct simple exercises illustrating the above, including the following:—

The use of vernier callipers, screw-gauge, balance, hydrometer; simple pendulum; the determination of volumes by weighing in air and water, density of solids and liquids; the verification of Boyle's Law.

The determination of melting points, boiling points, specific heats, latent heats of fusion, dew point.

Tracing the paths or rays, the determination of refractive indices of slab and prism; focal lengths of mirrors and lenses.

Plotting the lines of magnetic force, and period of oscillation of magnets.

The comparison of electromotive forces and of resistances; the use of galvanometer, ammeter and voltmeter.

**N.B.**—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the Head of the Department.

**Books indicating the general scope of Syllabus**

1. Naik and Mahre—A text book of Physics.
2. Ablett—A course of Physics.
3. Millican and Gale—A text book of Physics.

**Reference Books**

1. J. A. Crowther—A text book of Physics.
2. Glazebrook—A text book of Physics.
3. Rajnikant De—A text book of Physics.

**BOTANY**

1. Relation of Botany to Pharmacy—The broad divisions of the Plant Kingdom—Botanical Nomenclature.

2. Elementary External Morphology of—

- (a) Roots.
- (b) Rhizomes.
- (c) Corms.
- (d) Bulbs.
- (e) Stems.
- (f) Leaves.
- (g) Flowers.
- (h) Fruits.
- (i) Seeds and Spores and their Germination.

3. Elementary Structure and formation of—

- (a) Cells.
- (b) Tissues and tissue systems.

4. Histological Structure of—

- (a) Roots—
  - (1) Young.
  - (2) Old.
- (b) Stems—
  - (1) Young.
  - (2) Old.
- (c) Leaves.
- (d) Hairs and glands.

5. Elementary Principles of Classification:—(a) Cryptogams, (b) Phanerogams with special reference to the following natural orders; Liliaceae, Solanaceae Rosaceae, Umbelliferae, Compositae Leguminosae.

**Elementary Plant Physiology illustrated by simple experiments—**

- (i) Food materials of Plants and their sources and form.
- (ii) Absorption of water.
- (iii) Movement of water and gases within the plant.
- (iv) Transpiration.
- (v) Nutrition and Metabolism.
- (vi) Digestion and Respiration.
- (vii) Growth and Reproduction—Sexual and asexual.
- (viii) Reserve materials.

**Practical**

1. Morphological description of the parts of plants.
2. Histological characters of the parts of plants, viz. root, stem and leaf.
3. Simple experiments on plant nutrition, transpiration, respiration and germination.

**ZOOLOGY**

(a) The structure and properties of the cell and the general characters and functions of the tissues including the epithelia, blood, lymph and the nervous, muscular, connective and skeletal tissues.

(b) The general structure, life-history and physiology of (a) Paramoecium (b) Amoeba and (c) Trypanosoma as unicellular Organisms.

(c) The general structure, vital activities and life-history of Cockroach.

(d) The structure (excluding skeleton), life history (excluding embryology) and elementary physiology of Vertebrates as illustrated by Rana (frog) and mammalian (rabbit).

**Practical**

The dissection, microscopical examination and description of specimens of parts of frog and rabbit.

Books indicating the general scope of Syllabus

1. A Text-book of Intermediate Biology—B. C. Kundu and Chatterjee.

or

2. Biology for Pharmacy students—Moore.

**Reference Books**

1. Zoology—Parker and Bhatia.
2. Text Book of Botany for Medical and Pharmaceutical Students—Small.

**ENGLISH**

"There shall be only one paper of three hours' duration carrying 50 marks and consisting of two sections. The first section shall consist of questions of a general, non-detailed nature from a prescribed text-book of English Prose Selections tallying with the general standard prevailing for the Intermediate Examination of Science or Pharmacy in the regional university or board. The second section shall be on composition consisting of questions on the correct use of the English idiom and construction and exercises on essay and precis writing. The aim of this section is to test the capacity of the students to write correct English."

**Books recommended for the second section**

1. "A Guide to English Composition" by Bartley and Banerji (Humphrey Miford, Oxford University Press).
2. "The English Way" by B.L.K. Henderson (Macdonald and Evans, London).

**ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE****ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY****I. Elementary knowledge of human anatomy**

- (1) Human skeleton.
- (2) Important muscles of the body.
- (3) Heart and the important blood vessels in the body.

- (4) Lungs.
- (5) Digestive system and liver.
- (6) Kidneys and skin.
- (7) Glands of internal secretion.
- (8) Brain, spinal cord and their coverings; cranial nerves and spinal nerves; autonomic nervous system.
- (9) Organisms of special senses.

## II. Elementary knowledge of Physiology of different systems.

- (1) Physiology of blood—Structural, physical and chemical composition of blood; Functions of blood; Functions of spleen.
- (2) Physiology of heart and circulation—Blood pressure and how it is maintained and its importance; Coronary circulation.
- (3) Physiology of alimentary system—Digestive juices and their effect on food stuffs; Functions of Liver.
- (4) Composition of common food stuffs—Rice, bread, fish, meat, eggs, milk, ghee, edible oils, vegetables. Nutrition, Vitamins, Deficiency diseases. Balanced diet.
- (5) Physiology of respiration—Transport of oxygen & Carbon dioxide.
- (6) Physiology of kidneys—Glomerular and tubular infiltration; Composition of urine.
- (7) Physiology of muscles—The properties of skeletal, visceral and cardiac muscles.
- (8) Physiology of the endocrine system—Functions of the active principles of the various endocrine glands.
- (9) Physiology of nervous system—Functions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, midbrain parts, medulla and the spinal cord. Functions of the cranial and the spinal nerves. Functions of the autonomic nervous system. Functions of the organs of special senses.

## Practical

Identification of various charts, models and microscopic slides illustrative of the theory work of Human Anatomy and Physiology. Blood counting and qualitative analysis of urine and stool.

## HYGIENE

- (1) Air: ventilation of houses and factories, schools and public places.
- (2) Water: purification of water, water supply.
- (3) Disposal of Sewage.
- (4) Drainage.
- (5) Food: requisite of a balanced diet; impurities of food.
- (6) Infectious diseases; their prevention.
- (7) Personal hygiene.
- (8) Disinfectants.
- (9) Mode of infection in blood and intestines by parasites.
- (10) Life history of mosquitoes and flies.
- (11) Spread of disease: contact diseases, venereal diseases, leprosy, droplet infections, water-borne diseases; air-borne diseases; diseases carried by insects.

## Books indicating the general scope of syllabus

1. Human Physiology—Fournier.

or

Living Bodies—Banting and Best.

## Reference books

1. Handbook of Physiology and Biochemistry—W. D. Halliburton and R. J. S. McDowall, London.
2. A Handbook of modern Physiology—R. K. Pal and A. Chakravarti, Calcutta.
3. Text Book of Anatomy and Physiology—D. C. Kimber & E. Gray, 1948, Macmillan & Co., New York.

4. A treatise on Hygiene and Public Health—Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hilton & Co., Calcutta.
5. Manual of Hygiene and Public Health—Jahar Lal Das, Calcutta.

### GENERAL PHARMACY

#### (a) Principles of Pharmacy:—

- Metrology.**—Measurement of Weight and Volume and Appliances used thereof;
- Heat.**—Sources and Uses of Heat in Pharmacy;
- Heat Processes.**—Fusion, Ignition, Calcination, Drying, Desiccation, Exsiccation, Evaporation, Distillation and Sublimation;
- Refrigeration.**—Principles and use of Refrigerators, Cold Storage and Freeze drying;
- Solids.**—Precipitation, Crystallization, Granulating and Scaling;
- Solutions.**—Types, Solubility, Solvents, Properties of Solutions, like Osmosis, Viscosity, Surface Tension, Adsorption, Ionization and pH;
- Colloidal State.**—Colloids, Suspensoids and Emulsoids;
- Mechanical Separation.**—Decantation, Filtration, Colation, Centrifugal Separation and other means of Clarification;
- Drugs of Vegetable and Animal origin.**—Collection, Drying and Storage, Enzyme Action in Drugs;
- Mechanical Sub-Division of Drugs and Chemicals.**—Comminution, Trituration, Mixing and Sifting;
- Extraction processes.**—Expression, Infusion, Decoction, Maceration, Percolation, Diacolation and Diffusion;
- Apparatus and aids involved.**—In the above processes.

#### (b) Galenical Pharmacy:—

- GENERAL METHODS OF PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL GALENICALS.**—Aguas, Infusions, Spirits, Tinctures, Extracts, Liniments, Liquors, Plasters, Poultices, Syrups, Glycerines, Elixirs, Confections, Juices, Powders, Mucilages and Tablets.
- RESERVATION AND STORAGE OF Pharmaceutical Products.**
- GENERAL COMPOSITION OF OFFICIAL GALENICALS.**
- SURGICAL DRESSINGS.**—Ligatures and Sutures and their Standards.

#### (c) Biological Pharmacy:—

- Elementary knowledge of Bacteriology and Immunity as applied to Sera, Vaccines, Toxins, Antitoxins and Antibiotics, Vitamins, Hormones, Dried Serum, Extract of Liver, Extract of Pituitary (Post. Lobe), and Protein Hydrolysates.**

#### (d) Ethics in Pharmacy:—

- Pharmaceutical Profession and its Responsibilities; Institution of Pharmacy in relation to Society; Pharmacists in relation to Doctors, Nurses, Patients, Customers, Public, Wholesale Dealers, Employers and Employees; Codes of Conduct in Dispensing and Advertising of Drugs and Medicines with special reference to Poisons, Narcotics, Abortifacients and Contraceptives; Rules of Receiving, Dispensing, Checking and Delivery of Prescriptions; Fair Pricing and Fair Service.**

#### (e) Pharmaceutical Economics:—

- Elements of Double entry Book-keeping and Accountancy; Drug Store Organization; Business Correspondence; Filing; Advertising; Location and Management of Drug Stores and Dispensaries; Prescription Pricing.**

### Practical

- A Scheme of 100 hours to include preparation of Simple Pharmaceutical Products such as:—**

Aqua Anethi, B.P.  
Aqua Pudinae Dest., I.P.L.

Aqua Chloroformi, B.P.  
 Liq. Ext. of Belladonna, B.P.  
 Ext. of Cascara, B.P.  
 Ext. of Glycyrrhiza, B.P.  
 Ext. of Bel. I.P.L.  
 Ext. of Kurchi I.P.L.  
 Ext. of Malt I.P.L.  
 Glycerine of Boric Acid, B.P.  
 Glycerine of Phenol, B.P.  
 Ammoniated Mercury, B.P.  
 Mercury with Chalk, B.P.  
 Aromatic Powder of Chalk, B.P.  
 Comp. Powder of Glycyrrhiza.  
 Hard Soap.  
 Infusion of Orange Conc., B.P.  
 Fresh Inf. of Quassia, B.P.  
 Conc. Inf. of Senega, B.P.  
 Liniment of Soap, B.P.  
 Lint. of Turpentine, B.P.  
 Strong Sol. of Ammon. Acet., B.P.  
 Arsenical Solution, B.P.  
 Sol. of Cresol with Soap (Lysol).  
 Sol. of Ferric Chloride, B.P.  
 Weak Sol. of Iodine, B.P.  
 Str. Sol. of Lead Subacet, B.P.  
 Surg. Sol. of Chlorinated Soda.  
 Sol. of Strychnine Hydrochlor.  
 Mixture of Magnesium Hydrox., B.P.  
 Sodamint Tablets (Formula to be made up).  
 Influenza Tablets.  
 Soft Soap.  
 Spirit of Nitrous Ether, B.P.  
 Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, B.P.  
 Simple Syrup, B.P.  
 Syrup of Orange, B.P.  
 Syrup of Wild Cherry, B.P.  
 Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, B.P.  
 Syrup of Vasaka, I.P.L.  
 Quinine Tablets.  
 Calcium Lactate Tablets.  
 Comp. Tinct. of Benzoin, B.P.  
 Comp. Tinct. of Cardamon, B.P.  
 Tincture of Lemon, B.P.  
 Comp. Tinct. of Chirata, I.P.L.

#### Book Indicating the General Scope of Syllabus

Burlage et al, Fundamental Principles and Processes of Pharmacy (McGraw Hill).

#### Reference Books

Bennett and Cocking, Vol. I, Principles and Practice of Pharmacy.  
 The British Pharmacopoeia, 1948.  
 Indian Pharmacopoeial List, Govt. of India Publication.  
 The British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1949.  
 Cook and Martin, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, Mack Publishing Co.  
 Army and Fischelis, Principles of Pharmacy, W. B. Saunders Co.  
 Caspari & Kelly, A Treatise on Pharmacy, Lea and Febiger.  
 Cooper, Tutorial Pharmacy, Pitman.  
 Peterson's "Pharmaceutical Selling, Detailing and Sales Training", McGraw Hill.  
 Nolen and Maynard "Drugstore Management" McGraw Hill.

#### DISPENSING PHARMACY

(a) Principles of Dispensing:

PRESCRIPTION, Definition, Significance and Handling; ACCURACY and care in Dispensing; FORM OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINES;

**LABELLING AND PACKING of and CONTAINERS for Dispensed Medicines; and a thorough study of the following:**

**Mixtures.**—Definition, Classification, Mixtures containing Insoluble (Diffusible and Indiffusible), Solids, Immiscible and Precipitate forming Liquids etc.; **EMULSIONS.**—Theory, Natural and Synthetic Emulgents, Stability, Types—Gum Soap, Protein, Starch, Natural and Synthetic Wax and Wool Alcohol Emulsions, O/W and W/O. Emulsions, Emulsifiers; **INCOMPATIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS**—Pharmaceutical and Chemical (Inorganic and Organic), Incompatibility, Intentional and Unintentional and Adjusted Incompatibility, Handling of Incompatible Prescriptions; **POWDERS**—Trituration, Simple Compound and Effervescent Powders, Compressed Powders—Tablet Triturates, Powders enclosed in Cachets and Capsules, Powders containing Liquids and those for External Use; **PILLS**—Excipients, Coating and Varnishing, Enteric Pills containing small doses, Oxidising Substances, Camphor and Camphoraceous and Oily Substances, Pill Machines; **TABLETS**—Granulation and its Importance, Diluents, Granulating Agents, Adhesives, Disintegrants, Lubricants in Tablet making, Compression and Tablet Machine, Sugar Coating and Polishing of Tablets; **LOTIONS AND LINIMENTS**; **OINTMENTS AND CREAMS**—Ointment Bases and their Choice, Emulsified Ointments and Creams, Penicillin Ointments and Creams; **PASTES**—Gelatine, Starch, Tragacanth, Soap and Cellulose Ether Pastes; **SUPPOSITORIES**—Forms, Shapes and Sizes, Suppository Bases, Suppos, Moulds, Displacement Value of Medicaments, Glycerine, Cocobutter, Gelatine and Soap—Glycerine Suppos. containing various types of medicines; **SOLUTIONS**—Inhalations, Nasal Sprays, Throat Paints and Gargles, Eye and Ear Preparations; **PASTILLES AND LOZENGES**; **PLASTERS**; **DENTAL PREPARATIONS**—Various Dentifrices and Mouth Washes; **DERMATOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS**; **STERILIZED PREPARATIONS**—ROUTES OF Parenteral Administration of Medicines and Importance of Sterilization, Isotonic Solutions, Apyrogenic Water Containers for Sterilized Preparations, Limit of Alkalinity of Glass, Transfusion Sets, Sterilization by Heating and Filtration, Chemicals used in Sterilization, Bactericides, Disinfectants, Bacteriostatics and Antiseptics and their use, Phenol Co-efficient, Rideal Walker (R.W.) and Chick Martin Tests, Sterilization of Surgical Dressings and Appliances, Autoclaves, Bacteria Proof Filters, Tests of Sterility of Medicaments and dressings, Precautions for Asepsis; **APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED FOR DISPENSING MEDICINES.**

**(b) Posology:**

Detection of Overdoses in Prescriptions.

**(c) Pharmaceutical Latin:**

**LATIN** as required in interpretation of Prescriptions and their Translation into English.

**(d) Pharmaceutical Arithmetic:**

Different Systems of Weights and Measures; Calculations of Doses Reducing and Enlarging of Recipes; Percentage Solutions; Alligation; Isotonic Solutions; Specific Gravity; Specific Volume Thermometric Scales; Proof Spirit; Dilution and Concentration of Solutions.

**Practical**

**A Scheme of 200 hours of Practical Work including the following:—**

(a) Dispensing of not less than 200 prescriptions covering a wide range of medicinal preparations including all the classes listed under "DISPENSING PHARMACY" maintaining complete record of each.

(b) Differentiation of Bacteria, Yeasts and Moulds; Examination of Bacterial Slides, Preparation of Culture Media, Tests of Sterility of different kinds of medicaments and surgical dressings, ligatures and sutures.

**Books indicating the general scope of syllabus**

1. Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students, Cooper and Gunn, 1948 (Pitman).
2. Schroff & Srivastava, Pharmaceutical Arithmetic (Pindars Ltd., Calcutta-20).
3. Schroff & Srivastava, Pharmaceutical Latin & Prescription Reading (Pindars Ltd., Calcutta-20).

### Reference Books

1. Cook and Martin, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy Mack Publishing Co.
2. United States Pharmacopoeia XIV.
3. British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1949.
4. Lyman et al, American Pharmacy, Vols. I & II, Lippincot.
5. Scoville, Art of Compounding.
6. Husa, Pharmaceutical Dispensing, Mack Printing Co.
7. The British Pharmacopoeia, 1948.
8. The Indian Pharmacopoeial List, 1946.

### FORENSIC PHARMACY

Study of Dangerous Drugs Act of 1930; Opium Act; Poisons Act; Drugs Act of 1940; Drugs Rules of 1945; Pharmacy Act of 1948; the Excise Act; and such other State Acts as materially affect the Pharmaceutical profession.

### PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY INCLUDING GENERAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

An elementary study of the inorganic and organic substances described in the British Pharmacopoeia and the Indian Pharmacopoeial List, with special reference to the following:—

#### I. Inorganic.

##### (a) Oxygen and its Compounds:

Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, Distilled water, Hydrogen Peroxide.

##### (b) Halogens, Sulphur and their compounds:

Chlorine:—

Chlorinated Lime, Surgical Solution of Chlorinated Soda, Hydrochloric Acid.

Bromine:—

Hydrobromic Acid.

Iodine:—

Iodine, Iodine Solutions, Iodised Oil, Hydrogen Iodide.

Sulphur:—

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid.

##### (c) Compounds of Nitrogen and Phosphorous:

Nitrogen:—Ammonia, Ammonium Bicarbonate, Ammonium Carbonate, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatic Solution of Ammonia, Ammonium chloride, Ammonium Acetate, Nitric Acid.

Phosphorous:—Hydrophosphorous Acid, Phosphoric Acid.

##### (d) Compounds of Boron and Silicon:—

Boron:—Boric Acid, Borax.

Silicon:—Kaolin, Magnesium Trisilicate.

##### (e) Compounds of Sodium and Potassium:

Sodium:—

Sodium Hydroxide, Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Bicarbonate,

Sodium Chloride, Sodium Bromide, Sodium Iodide,

Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Thiosulphate, Sodium Nitrite,

Sodium Phosphate, Sodium Acid Phosphate.

Potassium:—

Potassium Hydroxide, Potassium Carbonate, Potassium,

Bicarbonate, Potassium Bromide, Potassium Iodide,

Potassium Nitrate, Potassium Chloride, Potassium

Permanganate, Potassium Sulphate.

##### (f) Compounds of Copper and Silver:

Copper:—Copper Sulphate, Copper Oxide.

Silver:—Silver Nitrate, Toughened Silver Nitrate.

## (g) Compounds of Calcium and Barium:

Calcium:—

Calcium Hydroxide, Calcium Carbonate, Chalk, Calcium Chloride, Calcium Phosphate.

Barium:—

Barium Sulphate.

## (h) Compounds of Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury and Lead:

Magnesium:—Magnesium Oxide, Mixture of Magnesium Hydroxide, Magnesium Carbonate, Magnesium Sulphate.

Zinc:—Zinc Oxide, Zinc Chloride, Zinc Sulphate.

Mercury:—Mercury, Mercury with Chalk, Yellow Mercuric Oxide, Mercuric Oxycyanide, Mercuric Chloride, Ammoniated Mercury, Red Mercuric Iodide, Mercurous Chloride, Black Mercurial Lotion.

Lead:—Lead Monoxide, Lead Subacetate.

## (i) Compounds of Arsenic, Antimony and Bismuth:

Arsenic:—Arsenic Trioxide, Arsenic Triiodide, Solution of Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.

Antimony:—Potassium antimony Tartarate.

Bismuth:—Precipitated Bismuth, Bismuth Oxychloride.

## (j) Compounds of iron, Aluminium and Chromium:

Iron:—Reduced Iron, Ferrous Sulphate, Citrated Ferrous Chloride, Ferric Chloride, Saccharated Iron Carbonate, Syrup of Ferrous Iodide.

Compound Syrup of Ferrous Phosphate with Strychnine, Iron Ammonium Citrate, Iron and Quinine Citrate.

Aluminium:—Alum.

Chromium:—Chromium Trioxide.

**II. Organic.**

This part will include also the study of General Organic Chemistry, that is, the definition of organic compounds; purification, criteria of purity; elementary analysis of organic compounds; empirical and molecular formula; constitution and classification; homology, isomerism and polymerism; elementary study of the chemical and physical properties of the different groups of organic substances with special reference to the following:—

## (a) Aliphatic Compounds:—

Hydrocarbons (saturated and unsaturated):—Paraffins, Ethylene.

Halogen Derivatives of Hydrocarbons:—Ethyl Chloride, Chloroform, Iodoform, Carbon Tetrachloride.

Monohydric Alcohols:—Methyl alcohol, Ethyl Alcohol, Industrial Methylated Spirit, Chlorobutol.

Ethers:—Ethyl Ether.

Thio-alcohols and Thioethers:—Sulphonol, Methyl Sulphonol.

Aldehydes and Ketones:—Formaldehyde, Hexamine, Paraldehyde, Chloral Hydrate, Acetone.

Monobasic Carboxylic Acids and their derivatives:—Formic Acid, Acetic Acid, Lead Acetate, Potassium Acetate, Trichloroacetic Acid, Calcium Lactate, Lead Oleate, Oleated Mercury, Zinc Stearate, Soaps.

Esters:—Ethyl Nitrate, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Amyl Nitrite, Polyhydric Alcohols and their esters.

Glycerin, Glyceryl Trinitrate, Erythrityl Tetra Nitrate.

Polybasic carboxylic Acids:—

Lactic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Potassium Antimony Tartarate, Sodium Antimony Tartarate, Potassium Acid Tartarate, Sodium Bismuthyl Tartarate, Citric Acid, Sodium Citrate, Potassium Citrate, Iron Ammonium Citrate.

Carbohydrates:—Dextrose, Liquid Glucose, Sucrose, Laevulose, Lactose.

Cyanogen Compounds:—Hydrocyanic Acid, Urea, Urethane.



**Carbocyclic Compounds.**—Soluble Saccharine and Chloramines, Acetanilide, Amphetamine, Sulphanilamide, Phenol, Phenacetin, Trinitro-phenol, Cresol, Thymol, Creosote, Resorcinol, Adrenaline; Phenolphthalein, Benzoic Acid, Sodium Benzoate, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzocaine, Procaine, Orthocaine, Amylocaine, Salicylic Acid, Methyl Salicylate, Sodium Salicylate, Bismuth salicylate, Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Mandelic Acid, Salol, Tannic Acid.

Control of purity of official Pharmaceutical substances.

An elementary study of proteins, fats, alkaloids and glycosides, purines, vitamins, hormones and enzymes.

### Practical

The candidates must be able to conduct simple chemical operations as applied to substances in frequent use in pharmacy, including the following:—

1. Identification of pure official inorganic compounds.
2. Assay of important drugs using simple volumetric methods of Estimation of Sulphate by gravimetric methods.
3. The performance of limit tests for the presence of As, Pb, Cl, Fe, SO<sub>4</sub>.
4. Purification of solids and liquids; preparation of simple organic substances—ethyl acetate or benzoate, acetanilide, acetamide, iodoform; hydrolysis of ethyl benzoate or methyl salicylate; reactions of typical groups of compounds; tests for elements; Identification of simple organic substances studied in the theory by a study of their properties and reactions.
5. Tests for alkaloids, proteins, carbohydrates, glucosides and Tannins.

N.B.—The candidate is required to bring for inspection to the practical examination his original laboratory journal duly signed by a member of the teaching staff and certified at the end of the year by the head of the department.

### Books indicating the general scope of Syllabus

1. Lyons.—Theoretical Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Schroff.—Impurities in Pharmaceutical Substances.
3. Cohen.—Class Book of Organic Chemistry.

### Reference Books

1. Bentley and Driver.—Text Book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
2. Lyons and Appleyard.—Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. Rogers.—Inorganic Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
4. Garrat.—Drugs and Galenicals.
5. Durrant.—Organic Chemistry.

### PHARMACOGNOSY

Systematic Scheme of study for Drugs included in the Primary List:—

- (i) Official titles, names and synonyms.
- (ii) Scientific names—genus, species, variety and family.
- (iii) Part of the plant used.
- (iv) Geographical sources.
- (v) Plant habit.
- (vi) Cultivation.
- (vii) Collection.
- (viii) Preparation for the market.
- (ix) Description:
  - (a) Microscopic (including diagrammatic transverse section whenever possible).
  - (b) Microscopic (Starch, Calcium Oxalate and Trichomes only).
- (x) Varieties, substitutes, and adulterants.
- (xi) Constituents, active or otherwise.
- (xii) Chemical tests.
- (xiii) Storage.
- (xiv) Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical use.

**Primary List****Organised—**

Wood.  
Bark.  
Leaves.  
Flowers.  
Seeds.  
Fruits.  
Entire organisms.  
Underground organs.

Quassia.  
Cinnamon, Cinchona.  
Senna, Digitalis.  
Cloves.  
Nux Vomica, Ispaghul.  
Fennel, Cardamom.  
Ergot, Ephedra, Stramonium.  
Liquorice, Ginger.

**Unorganised—**

Dried juices and Extracts.  
Carbohydrates, Gums and  
Saccharine substances.  
Resins, Gum Resins, Oloo-resins.  
Fixed oils and waxes.

Opium, Aloe and Agar.  
Starch, Acacia and  
Honey.  
Colophony, Asafetida, Elemi and Turpentine.  
Castor Oil, Shark Liver Oil, Bees wax.

**Systematic scheme of Study for Drugs included in the Secondary List:—**

- (i) Official titles and synonyms.
- (ii) Parts of the plants or animals used.
- (iii) Active Constituents.
- (iv) Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical use.

**Secondary List**

Aconitum.	Capsicum.	Indicum.	Podophyllum.
Anethum.	Carum.	Ipecacuanna.	Prunus Serotina.
Arjuna.	Cascara Sagrada.	Ipecua.	Quillaia.
Aurantii Cortex.	Catechu.	Jalapa.	Rheum.
Benzoinum.	Cocoa.	Kaladana.	Scilla.
Buchu.	Colchici Cormus.	Kurchi.	Senega.
Balsamum	Colchici	Kuth.	Senna Fructus.
Peruvianum.	Semen.	Limonis Cortex.	
Bel.	Colocynthis.	Linum.	Strophanthus.
Belladonnae	Copaiba.	Lobelia.	Styrax.
Folium.			
Belladonnae Radix.	Coriandrum.		Tamarindus.
Calumba.	Gelatinum.	Myristica.	Tragacanth.
Cannabis Indica.	Gentiana.	Mel.	Valerian.
Cantharis.	Hyoscyamus.	Myrrha.	Vasaka.

**Practical**

The Candidate must be prepared to:—

- (1) Record the microscopical characters (including Diagramatic transverse section) of a drug whether included in the syllabus or not.
- (2) Identify drugs listed in the Primary List in bulk or in crushed (not powdered) condition.
- (3) Identify drugs mentioned in the Secondary list in bulk.

Note.—The candidate will be required to bring for inspection to the Practical Examination his original laboratory note books duly signed by the teacher.

*Book indicating the general scope of Syllabus*

A Text book of Pharmacognosy by T. C. Denston.

**Reference Books**

- (1) A Text book of Pharmacognosy—By Wallis.
- (2) A Text book of Pharmacognosy—By Trease.
- (3) A Text book of Pharmacognosy—By Youngken.

**ELEMENTARY PHARMACOLOGY****I.—General**

- (1) Definitions.
- (2) The chemical characters of drugs.

- (3) Mode of actions of drugs.
- (4) Conditions modifying the effects of drugs.
- (5) Methods of administration of drugs.
- (6) The pharmacopoeias and pharmacopoeial preparations.
- (7) Biological assay.

**II.—Classification of drugs acting on different systems, seat of action of different groups of drugs. Elementary knowledge of the actions and uses of the commonly used remedies with their doses and methods of administration.**

#### PRACTICAL

Practical demonstrations in Experimental Pharmacology illustrating actions of drugs on different systems.

#### Books indicating the general scope of syllabus

A concise Pharmacology: 2nd Ed. F. G. Hobert and G. Melton, Loonard Hill Ltd., London, 1944.

or

Lecture Notes on Pharmacology: J. H. Burn, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1948.

#### Reference Books

- (1) Pharmacology—J. H. Gaddum, Third Edition: Oxford University Press, 1949.
- (2) Pharmacology, Materia Medica & Therapeutics 1949—Birenda Nath Ghosh; Hilton and Co., Calcutta.

#### APPENDIX B

(Regulation 6)

#### Conditions to be fulfilled by Academic Training institutions

Any Authority in a Province in India applying to the Pharmacy Council of India for approval of courses of study for pharmacists under Sec. 12 Sub-Sec. (1) of the Pharmacy Act, 1948, shall provide.

1. Adequate building space at an average rate of 50 sq. ft. of floor area per student including among other spatial requirements one lecture room, two laboratories fitted with working benches (3'×2' per student), gas and water taps, one room for balances and other physical apparatus, one room for miscellaneous machineries and apparatus, and one room for staff members:—

The approximate details are given below for guidance:

A. One laboratory approximately 45'×27' provided with:—

- (a) 4 working benches, each 21'×4½', fitted with three sinks, and having 12 cupboards on each side, each 1½' wide 2' deep × 3' high and usual gas and water fittings and shelves.
- (b) a side table 27' long 2½' wide × 3' high and provided with 2 fume cupboards with usual gas and water fittings and shelves.

B. One Biological (Pharmacognosy) laboratory approx. 25'×27' equipped with usual gas and water fittings and provided with four working benches approx. one 27'×2' and three 21'×2'.

C. One lecture room, approx. 45'×27'.

D. Balance Room and Physical Apparatus Room 10'×12'.

E. Miscellaneous apparatus room 10'×15'.

F. Store Room 10'×27'.

G. Staff room 15'×15'.

H. Head of the institution room 15'×12'.

N.B.—In science colleges, except for pharmacognosy laboratory, all other laboratories and rooms may be shared with other departments, if available and adequate.

1. There shall be at least three members of the teaching staff for two classes consisting of 40 students in each class. Out of the three members of the teaching staff, there shall be at least one who shall hold a professional degree in Pharmacy. The remaining two also shall, preferably, be holders of a professional degree in

Pharmacy or of a post-graduate degree in Science. In practicals, one teacher will be incharge of not more than 20 students.

2. In case the course is offered by a Science college having departments of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology etc., the minimum number of staff may be restricted to two, a teacher of Pharmacy and a teacher of Pharmacognosy, one of whom shall hold a professional degree in Pharmacy. Provided that the teaching of first-aid, Pharmacology, Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene may be carried out by part-time teachers.

3. The following equipment in adequate number and quantity in addition to general apparatus and chemicals and other laboratory outfits and equipments generally needed for the teaching of Physics, Chemistry and Biology to Inter Science students should also be provided:—

#### **List A (Compulsory for all Institutions)**

- 10 Conical Percolators of Copper and glass.
- 1 Medium size Tincture Press.
- 1 Hand Grinding Mill.
- 1 Tablet Machine.
- 2 Platform balance.
- 1 Emulsifier.
- 2 Hand Centrifuge.
- 2 Sets of Sieves of various Nos.
- 8 Dispensing Scales.
- 2 Catchet filling machine.
- 2 Pill making machine (Hand).
- 3 Suppository Moulds.
- 1 Ampoule Filling and Sealing Machine.
- 1 Collapsible Tube Filling Machine.
- 3 Ointment slab and Spatulas.
- 20 Dispensing Mortars and Pestles.
- 1 Set Granulating Sieves.
- 1 Refrigerator.
- 1 Pill coating and Polishing Pan Containers for different medicaments q.s.
- 1 Westphal Balance.
- 1 Autoclave.
- 1 Incubator.
- 1 Seltz Filter.
- 2 Bacteria Proof Filters-Candles.

#### **List B**

- 6 Chemical Balances.
- 10 Dissecting Microscopes.
- 1 Microscope.

Biological Charts and Models.

Biological Slides.

Anatomical and Physiological Charts and Models.

Bacteriological Charts and slides.

Bacteriological Microscope Recording drum-Equipment for simple Pharmacological demonstrations.

Every institution shall maintain a museum of crude drugs specified in the course preferably, also a herbarium of the same.

N.B.—If classes in Pharmacognosy, Pharm. Chemistry and Physiology are held in the same laboratories as are used by Departments of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology in a science college, the list B may not be separately required.

#### **APPENDIX C**

(Regulation 7)

#### **Conditions to be fulfilled by institutions giving practical training**

1. The institutions, where practical training is given to student Pharmacists, shall from time to time, if required, furnish such informations as may be needed by the Pharmacy Council of India about the staff, accommodation and equipment of the institution concerned and its working.
2. The Institution shall permit the Inspector of the Pharmacy Council to inspect the premises at any reasonable time while the work is proceeding therein.

3. The Institution shall entrust some member or members of its staff, who shall be registered pharmacist, to look after the work of the student pharmacists. Such member of the staff shall be responsible in this behalf to the Head of the Institution concerned.

4. The Institution shall provide such opportunity, accommodation, apparatus, materials and books of reference as shall be required to enable the student pharmacist to undergo the practical training properly.

5. The number of student pharmacists that may be employed in any pharmacy or dispensary shall not exceed two where there is one registered Pharmacist engaged in the work in which the student pharmacist is undergoing Practical training, where there is more than one registered pharmacist similarly engaged, the number shall not exceed one for each additional such registered pharmacist.

6. In the event of any question arising as to the interpretation or observance of these conditions the decision of the Pharmacy Council of India shall be final.

#### APPENDIX D

(Regulation 11)

##### Conditions to be fulfilled by the examining authority

1. The Examining Authority shall see that all ordinary rules of discipline and decorum of examinations are strictly observed at the examination centres.

✓ 2. It shall permit the Inspector or Inspectors of the Pharmacy Council to visit and inspect the Pharmacists' Examinations.

3. It shall provide—

1. Adequate rooms with necessary furniture for holding written examinations.
2. well equipped laboratories for holding practical examinations,
3. adequate and responsible staff to conduct and invigilate the examinations and
4. all other such facilities as may be necessary for an efficient and proper conduct of examinations.

(Sd.) P. S. RAMACHANDRAN, Secy.

Pharmacy Council of India.

[No. F. 7-12/53-D.S.]

S. DEVANATH, Under Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 8th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1406.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby authorises Deputy Directors General of Civil Aviation to exercise the powers of the Central Government under clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 8 of the said Rules.

[No. 10-A/17-53.]

V. K. MENON, Under Secy.

#### (Posts & Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 10th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1407.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 (LXXIV of 1950), the Central Government hereby specially empowers each of the officers mentioned in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed with his headquarter specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof to make complaints in respect of offences punishable under the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE  
Officers of the State Government

Name of State and designation of Officer (1)	Head quarter of the Officer (2)
<i>Bihar—</i>	
Additional Superintendent of Police . . . . .	Saharsa.
Deputy Superintendent of Police . . . . .	Saharsa.
Supdt. Railway Police, Eastern Railway . . . . .	Patna.
Dy. Supdt. Railway Police, Eastern Railway . . . . .	Patna.
Dy. Supdt. Railway Police, Eastern Railway . . . . .	Purulia.
Supdt. Railway Police, North Eastern . . . . .	Samastipur.
Dy. Supdt. Railway Police, North Eastern . . . . .	Samastipur.
<i>Assam—</i>	
Superintendent Railway Police, Assam . . . . .	Haflong.
<i>Hyderabad—</i>	
Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C. I. D. . . . .	Hyderabad.
<i>Saurashtra—</i>	
Inspector of Police, Morvi Division . . . . .	Morvi.
Inspector of Police, Palitana Division . . . . .	Palitana.

[No. NM.5-7/52.]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

### MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

New Delhi, the 6th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1408.—Corrigendum.**—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 8-PI(9)/53-B, dated the 6th April, 1953 published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3, on pages 453-454, dated the 11th April 1953, for "The Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay (Representative of the Indian Navy)", read "The Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay (Representative of the Defence Services)".

[No. 8-PI(9)/53.]

### PORTS.

New Delhi, the 7th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1409.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Calcutta Port Rules, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late War Transport Department No. 9-P(19)/42, dated the 3rd December, 1943, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

To rule 75 of the said Rules the following paragraph shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule an extension of license for a period not exceeding three months may be granted without a survey in case of a boat held up outside the port of Calcutta and its navigable river and channels".

[No. 9-P.I(77)/53.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH***New Delhi, the 10th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1410.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely:—

In rule 10 of the said Rules, for the words "After the expiry of three months no renewal shall be granted" the words "No application for renewal received after the expiry of three months shall be entertained," shall be substituted.

[No. M.II-152(152)]

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR***New Delhi, the 8th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1411.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948, the Central Government has appointed, with effect from the 12th June 1953, Shri H. Samba Moorthy, Collector, Nellore, as a Member and the Chairman of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Madras constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 652, dated the 27th April 1951 *vice* Shri P. V. Chelapathy Modalair.

[No. M. 23(1)53.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 8th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1412.**—Whereas immediately before the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952) became applicable, to the factory of Messrs Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Limited, Calcutta, there was in existence a provident fund common to the employees employed in the said factory to which the said Act applies and employees in the establishment of their Printing Factory, Tiruvottiyur.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall also apply to the establishment of the said Printing Factory at Tiruvottiyur with effect from the 1st July, 1953.

[No. PF 504 (3/A)-3.]

N. M. PATNAIK, Dy. Secy. and  
Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

*New Delhi, the 8th July 1953*

**S.R.O. 1413.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Muslla Colliery and their workmen.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD****REFERENCE No. 5 of 1952****PRESENT:**Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman.***PARTIES:**

The employers in relation to Muslla Colliery

**AND**

Their workmen.

## APPEARANCES:

Shri S. N. Mullick, Hon. Secretary of the Ranigunj Coalfield Committee of the Indian Mining Federation.—*For the Management.*

Shri Jagdish Panday, General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress,

AND

Shri Ajab Narain Singh, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress.—*For the workmen.*

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No. LR.2(363), dated 17th April 1952 read with Order No. LR. 2(395), dated 4th February 1953, has referred the dispute between the employers in relation to Muslia Colliery and their workmen in respect of three matters specified in schedule annexed to the first notification for adjudication to this Tribunal.

2. The workmen, by their written statement filed through Shri Ajab Narain Singh, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress, contended that the employers of the Muslia Colliery were giving one seer of rice per attendance to the manual labourers and continued the practice upto 1946 when they curtailed it to  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per attendance. This reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer has not been compensated otherwise and the workmen demanded compensation with retrospective effect either in kind or coin and also demanded giving of one seer of rice per attendance as before. They further contended that in pursuance of an agreement between the representatives of the management and labour, the trammers' rates were given at the rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per day from 26th June 1948 till 12th December 1948 and thereafter they were reduced illegally and without any reason to Rs. 1-9-0 for surface trammers and Rs. 1-10-0 for underground trammers and the workmen demanded restoration of the original rates with retrospective effect from 12th December 1948. Lastly the workmen urged that concessional supply of cloth had been stopped from July 1948 and no arrangements were made to compensate this loss, and the workmen demanded that compensation should be given to the workmen in lieu of concessional supply of cloth with retrospective effect from July 1948.

3. I may mention at this stage that the workmen filed a supplementary written statement making other demands, none of which were the subject matter of the reference made under the above notification. They were also not pressed at the time of hearing and I therefore do not propose to refer to them.

4. The management firstly contended that Shri Ajab Narain Singh was not even a member of the colliery Mazdoor Congress, far less its Organising Secretary, and therefore he had no authority or *locus standi* to represent the workmen. On merits, the management contended that before the publication of the award of Conciliation Board on 12th May 1947, the Government had made rationing plans for the coal-mining labour and revised the same from time to time. The management was distributing grains to the workers and their dependents according to the foodstuff made available to them by the Government. After the Conciliation Board Award was published, the management were acting in compliance therewith. The workmen however complained that they could not maintain themselves with the quantity of rice as fixed and as the management had spare supply of grains because all workmen do not work on all working days, they distributed rice to the workmen at one seer per attendance, of which  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer was given free and  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer was given on payment of price. This supply was made only to miners and underground labourers. The supply of foodgrains was reduced from November 1949 and thereafter the management began to give to the miners and underground labourers  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of free rice and  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice as basic ration on payment of price. In the circumstances, the workmen were not entitled to claim rice at one seer per attendance. Regarding trammers' rates, the management alleged that it was on wrong interpretation and calculation that it was agreed by the management that a minimum of Rs. 1-14-0 per day should be guaranteed. This agreement had however to be acted upon for six months; thereafter the Chief Mining Engineer of the management gave due notice to the Colliery Mazdoor Congress of its intention to determine the agreement and to correct to the right position. The Conciliation Officer held a meeting and later on wrote a letter to the management confirming that the President of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress had agreed to revise the trammers' rates. The workers are bound by the revised agreement and are not entitled to claim anything more. Regarding cloth, the management urged that the standard cloth was supplied to it by the Government through the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association for supply to the labourers at cost price, and they did so, so long as the Government supplied the cloth. When the Government stopped the supply of cloth, the



management could not supply it to the workmen and the workmen were not entitled to claim supply of cloth or any compensation in lieu thereof.

5. As I said above, the first objection of the management was that Shri Ajab Narain Singh had no authority or *locus standi* to represent the workmen or file a written statement on their behalf, because he was not the Organising Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress. At the hearing before me, Shri Ajab Narain Singh and Shri Jagdish Panday appeared before me with authority from several workmen who stated that they authorised Shri Jagdish Panday and Shri Ajab Narain Singh to represent their case in the court. It appears that there is a dispute as to who are the real office-bearers of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress. On the one hand, it is said that Shri Devan Sen is the President and Shri B. P. Jha is the General Secretary; while, on the other hand, it is alleged that one Shri B. P. Ganguly is the President and Shri Jagdish Panday its General Secretary. It appears that this dispute regarding the Executive Committee of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress was referred to several authorities and they said that the dispute should be got decided by a competent Civil Court. It however appears that neither of the rival groups has chosen to go to the Civil Court.

6. The question before me however was whether Shri Ajab Narain and Shri Jagdish Panday should be allowed to represent the workmen. I issued a notice to Shri Devan Sen who was said to be the President according to the rival group. He however has chosen not to appear in the present reference. When Government made this reference to this Tribunal, it sent a copy of the Order of Reference to Shri Ajab Narain Singh describing him as the Organising Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, Asansol. Letters of authority from several workmen authorising Shri Jagdish Panday and Shri Ajab Narain Singh to represent them in this case were produced before me. No one from the rival group appeared before me. In all these circumstances, I thought it fit in the interest of the workmen to allow Shri Jagdish Panday and Shri Ajab Narain Singh to appear before me on behalf of the workmen and represent their case. I therefore over-ruled the preliminary objection raised by the management.

7. Shri Mullick on behalf of the management also raised another preliminary objection and it was that the present reference was bad, because on the date on which this Reference was made, namely on 17th April 1952, there were no workmen working under the management and hence there could be no dispute between the management and their workmen. In this connection, he contended that the workmen of this colliery went on an illegal strike from 6th February 1952. The company asked the workers to resume work but they did not do so and therefore the management passed an order dismissing all the workers who were on strike. Subsequent to the present reference being made, the workmen were taken in service but they were taken in service as fresh persons and not continued as from before. It was therefore urged that on the date on which this Reference was made, the colliery had no workmen, with whom there could be any dispute and hence the reference was bad. I do not agree with this contention. The management have not specifically raised this plea in clear words in their written statement. In para. 2 of their written statement, they have said that on 16th February 1952 the workmen of the colliery started an illegal strike and on 5th March 1952 the workmen who had joined the illegal strike were dismissed, after due notice, and on the date of Reference those strikers had ceased to be the workmen of the colliery and therefore this Reference is without justification. It is significant to note that it is not mentioned in this paragraph of the written statement that there were no workmen of the colliery on the date of Reference. On the contrary, it is mentioned that the workmen, who had joined the strike, were dismissed and hence on the date of Reference, these strikers had ceased to be workmen. By necessary implication, it would mean that there were other persons who had not gone on strike and they were not dismissed and they continued to be workmen of the colliery. In the absence of a specific plea, the management cannot be allowed to raise this contention at the stage of arguments.

8. I may also mention that the management has produced its register of employees to show that the workmen who had gone on strike were employed in April after the reference was made and they were paid bonus for the quarter ending June 1952. It was contended from this that if these workmen were considered old employees, they would not have been entitled to any bonus for this quarter, because they were on illegal strike for some days during this quarter, namely the first 16 or 17 days of April. The mere fact that bonus was given to the workers for this quarter would not necessarily mean that they were treated as fresh employees. It may be one of the circumstances which may support the contention of the opposite party; but it is not conclusive; for the management may have been liberal enough to grant bonus to these workmen for this quarter even

though they may have been on strike for some time; or they may have then been under an impression that the workers who worked from middle of April to end of June were entitled to the bonus. The payment of bonus would not necessarily prove that they were fresh employees.

9. I may also point out that the above books produced by the management clearly show that even during the period of strike, there were several workmen who were working in the colliery. In other words, even on the date of Reference, there were some workmen in the employment of the management and it is not a case that there were absolutely no workmen on that date. That being so, the contention that there could not be any dispute between the management and its workmen cannot be accepted. In any case, therefore, I over-rule this objection also.

#### POINT NO. 1.

*Grant to the Manual Labour of one seer Ration per day as before in lieu of "Young Plan".*

10. Coming to the merits, the first dispute is about the grant of one seer of rice to the workmen per day. According to the written statement of the workmen, the management had started giving one seer of rice per attendance to the manual labourers and continued this practice upto 1946 and then all of a sudden, they curtailed it to  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per attendance. It was further contended that this reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer was not compensated otherwise, when the privilege was partly withdrawn. The management's reply to it as contained in their written statement is that before the publication of the award of Conciliation Board on 12th May 1947, the Government had made rationing plans for people working in the coal mines and revised the same from time to time. After the publication of the Conciliation Board Award, the collieries were acting according to the terms of the award. Under the terms of that award, the manual labourers were to be given  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice free per day of attendance; but the miners and the underground loaders complained that this quantity was not sufficient and as the colliery had surplus grains left because all workers were not working on all days, they began to supply one seer of rice to the miners and underground loaders per day, out of which  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer was given free and  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer given on payment of price. Later on, the supply of foodgrains to the Colliery was considerably reduced and hence the colliery also reduced the supply of rice to the miners and underground loaders to  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice per attendance, out of which  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer was given free and  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer given on payment of price. Not an iota of evidence has been led before me on behalf of either party on this issue. At the time of arguments, Shri Panday on behalf of the workmen contended that as rice was formerly cheap and its price was Rs. 14 per maund, the workmen were given one seer of rice per day instead of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice payable under the Conciliation Board Award but they were not then paid any cash concession as mentioned in that award. That is, the workmen were given  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer extra rice in lieu of the cash concession payable to them and as the prices of rice have now gone up, the management do not give any extra rice but only give  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer rice free and also give the cash concessions. There is nothing to support this contention of Shri Panday which is contrary to the written statement of the workmen. In the written statement, it was urged that whereas formerly one seer of rice was issued to every manual labourer, the colliery had reduced the supply to  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer per day. Further in the written statement, there was no allegation that the extra supply of rice was in lieu of cash concession nor was it alleged that the colliery was not giving any cash concessions to the workmen. At the time of arguments, the contention was that they were now giving only  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice and cash concessions, though, as I said, in the written statement it was alleged that they were giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice. I may also mention that it is unbelievable that the colliery should have been giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer extra rice in lieu of the cash concessions. According to Shri Panday's contention, the price of rice at that time was Rs. 14 a maund, i.e., Re. 0-5-7:2 per seer. The price of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice would be Re. 0-4-2:4. The cash concession which a labourer is entitled to under the Conciliation Board Award is Re. 0-3-6 per day if the workman has no dependents. Re. 0-4-6 per day if he has one dependent and Re. 0-6-6 per day if he has more than one dependent. The cash concession is thus a variable factor, depending on the number of dependents of the workman concerned. In cases where the workman has no dependents, the price of  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer extra rice would be more than the cash concessions payable to him. But in case he has a dependent or dependents, the price of extra rice he would get would be less than the cash concessions. In my opinion, it is not likely that either the management or the workmen would agree to such a course. At any rate, the workman who had a dependent or dependents would have protested against the payment of extra  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice in lieu of cash concessions. I am therefore not satisfied that the management was giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer extra rice in lieu of cash concessions. In my opinion, the contention of the management that it was giving  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer extra rice on payment of price appears to be correct.

11. The management have now admittedly reduced this extra quantity from  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer to  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer per day. They were or were not legally bound to supply  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer of rice to the workmen per day in addition to  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer free rice which they are bound to give. According to the evidence of witnesses examined on behalf of the management and also the statements of witnesses examined on behalf of the workmen, it appears that the basic rations which the collieries give to their workmen is 6 chattaks per day and the management could not be expected to give  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer as demanded by the workmen. Actually the present supply of extra  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer of rice on payment of price is in excess of the grains which the management is expected to supply to the workmen under the rationing scheme. In any case, therefore, the demand of the workmen that they should be given one seer of rice every day cannot be upheld. The management and the workmen are bound by the terms of the Conciliation Board Award and the ordinary rationing laws in force. Under the Conciliation Board Award, the workmen are entitled to a free supply of  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer of rice per day and a cash concession. Under the rationing laws they get 6 chattaks of grains per day per adult. In any case, therefore, the demand of the workmen that they should be given one seer of rice per day cannot be allowed.

### POINT NO. 2

#### *Restoration of Trammers Rate at Rs. 1-14-0 per head with Retrospective Effect.*

12. The workmen's case is that there was an agreement between the management and the labour union which the trammer's rates were fixed at Rs. 1-14-0 per day and the trammers were actually paid at this rate from 28-6-48 to 12-12-48. Thereafter the rates were reduced to Rs. 1-9-0 per day for surface trammers and Rs. 1-10-0 per day for underground trammers, and the workmen claim that the rates should be restored to Rs. 1-14-0 per day with retrospective effect from 12-12-48. The management admit that there was an agreement between them and the Union fixing the minimum rate at Rs. 1-14-0 per day but they urge that this agreement was arrived at on a wrong interpretation and a wrong calculation. Later on, they found their mistake and thereupon their Chief Mining Engineer gave a notice to the Union of their intention to determine the agreement and to correct the right position. A meeting was held by the Conciliation Officer and later on he wrote a letter to the management stating that the President of the Labour Union agreed to the revision of trammers' rates. This shows that the Labour Union agreed to determine the earlier agreement and also agreed to the revised rates and accordingly the trammers are being paid at the revised rates. The workmen are bound by this new agreement and cannot claim anything more. In my opinion, the contention of the management must be upheld.

13. As I said above, it is an admitted fact that there was an agreement between the management and the workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Congress that the trammers should be paid a minimum basic wage of As. 12 per day. In addition they would get Rs. 1-2-0 (at the rate of 150 per cent.) as dearness allowance under the terms of the Conciliation Board Award. This would bring their minimum daily wages to Rs. 1-14-0 per day. This agreement was arrived at on 3rd April 1948 and a copy thereof has been produced by the Union in this case. The management admit this; but they contend that this agreement was subsequently determined and a new agreement was arrived at between the management and the labour union. In this connection, several documents were produced on behalf of the management with a list dated 4th May 1953. The first is a letter addressed by the management to the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress on 27th September 1948. It is produced as serial No. 10 of the above list. Thereunder the management informed the labour union that many of the terms and conditions made in the agreement were absolutely unjustified and not in accordance with the Conciliation Board Award and hence they gave a notice that they should fix a date as early as possible to discuss the whole question and to come to a reasonable settlement. Copy of this letter was forwarded to the Conciliation Officer, who wrote a letter to the management on 30th September 1948 saying that he would take up the matter for conciliation on 21st October 1948. Accordingly conciliation proceedings took place on that date and a copy of the proceedings was sent by the Conciliation Officer to the management on the very day. The Conciliation Officer's letter with the copy of the proceedings is at serial No. 12. These proceedings mention that the management had served a notice upon the General Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act that they would not comply with the terms of the agreement regarding the rates of wagon loaders and trammer the Act. The proceedings further mention that the management had served a notice upon the General Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, did not attend the conciliation proceedings. Shri B. P. Jha had a notice on behalf of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress but he expressed his inability to discuss these issues in the absence of

the General Secretary and hence the conciliation proceedings were postponed. It further appears that in the course of that very day, the General Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress attended the Conciliation Officer's office. It may be noted that Shri Jagdish Panday, who has now appeared on behalf of the workmen, was at that time the General Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, and he attended the office in the afternoon of 21st October 1948 and stated to the Conciliation Officer that this case had been handled all along by Shri B. P. Jha and he (i.e. Shri Panday) wished that discussion should take place with Shri Jha who would be the final authority to settle the matter as he thought fit. On 9th December 1948, the management addressed a letter to the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress (serial No. 13 of the above list) stating that no steps had been taken by the Union to discuss and reconsider the earlier agreements in spite of repeated requests. The letter further mentioned that the time limit provided by law had expired and that the agreements were no longer valid and binding on the management and they were now perfectly at liberty to negotiate with their workers direct and arrive at a settlement. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the President, Colliery Mazdoor Congress and also to the Conciliation Officer. On 30th December 1948, the Conciliation Officer wrote a letter to the management (Serial No. 14 of the above list). In this letter, the Conciliation Officer referred to the above letter of the management regarding the determination of agreement over the payment of trammers rates, copy of which was sent to him, and then stated that the President, Colliery Mazdoor Congress, had informed him that the Union had agreed to determine the agreement and in future the rates of trammers would be based in accordance with the agreement arrived at between Indian Mining Association and the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, that is, the minimum rates for surface trammers were to be Rs. 1-9-0 per day and underground trammers at Rs. 1-10-0 per day. The Conciliation Officer also asked the management to take necessary action and to keep him informed about the developments. If any, due to the reduction in the rates of trammers. A copy of this letter was forwarded by the Conciliation Officer to the Regional Secretary of Colliery Mazdoor Congress. All these letters are admitted by Shri Panday on behalf of the workmen.

14. Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act lays down that a settlement arrived at between the parties shall be binding for such period as it is agreed upon by them and if no such period is agreed upon, for a period of six months and shall continue to be binding on the parties after the expiry of the period aforesaid until the expiry of two months from the date on which a notice in writing of intention to terminate the settlement is given by one of the parties to the other party or parties to the settlement. Under this section, as no time was agreed upon, the agreement between the management and the Union fixing the trammers' rates would be binding for a period of six months from 3rd April 1948, the day on which the agreement was arrived at; that is, it would be binding on the parties upto 3rd October 1948. This agreement would also continue to be binding on the parties even after 3rd October 1948, until the expiry of two months from the date on which a notice in writing of intention of terminating the settlement was given by one of the parties to the other. As I mentioned above, such a notice was given by the management to the Union by their letter dated 27th September 1948. It was argued by Shri Panday that this would not be such a notice; but it may be noted that this letter was treated as such a notice by all concerned. In the minutes of the conciliation proceedings held on 21st October 1948, it was mentioned that the management had served a notice upon the Union under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 that the management would not comply with the terms of the agreement arrived at on 3rd April 1948 and subsequent clarification thereof regarding the rates of wagon loaders and trammers. These proceedings were signed by Shri Jha on behalf of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress and later on by Shri Panday who was then the General Secretary thereof. I may then refer to the letter written by the management on 9th December 1948 wherein they referred to the above letter as their notice for determination of the agreement and also mentioned that the time limit fixed by law had expired and hence the agreements were no longer valid and binding. The above agreement was thus determined in accordance with law and would not thereafter be binding on either party and the workmen cannot therefore now urge that they are entitled to the above rates because of the above agreement; that is, they cannot claim the above rates on the basis of the agreement. Of course, if they can make out a case that the rates that are paid to them are not fair and make out a case that the rates should be increased to Rs. 1-14-0 per day, they may be entitled thereto, on the ground that the rates should now be revised. But they cannot claim the increased rates on the ground that there was an agreement to that, because that agreement has been determined according to law.

15. The management then urged that there has been a fresh agreement between them and the Union and this agreement would be binding on both parties, unless

it is duly determined in accordance with law. There is considerable force in this argument. As I pointed out above, the management wrote a letter to the General Secretary of the Union on 9th December 1948, forwarding a copy thereof to the Conciliation Officer and also the President Colliery Mazdoor Congress. Thereafter, the President of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress appears to have written a letter to the Conciliation Officer, stating that the Union agreed to determine the agreement and they also agreed that in future the trammers' rate should be a minimum of Rs. 1-9-0 per day for surface trammers and Rs. 1-10-0 per day for underground trammers. The Conciliation Officer informed the management about this letter and asked them to take necessary action and also keep him informed about the developments, if any, due to the reduction in the rates of trammers. A copy of this letter was forwarded by him to the Secretary Colliery Mazdoor Congress. This amounted to a fresh agreement and it would be binding on both the parties for a period of six months and would continue to be binding on them even thereafter, until the expiry of two months from the date on which a notice in writing was given by one party to the other. Admittedly no such notice was given and this new agreement has not been determined. Under the provisions of Section 19(2) of the Act, this agreement continues to be binding and neither party can go behind it without giving a notice to the other side of its intention to determine it.

16. At this stage, it would be significant to note that the new revised rates were brought into force from 16th December 1948 and the trammers were paid wages at the reduced rates from that date. No protest appears to have been made by anyone at any time against this. This would show that the reduction in the rates was agreed to between the management and the Union. It was only in the beginning of 1952 that the demand for increased rates was put forth for the first time, and the present reference was made to this Tribunal in April 1952. It appears that somewhere towards the end of 1951 or beginning of 1952, a dispute arose between Messrs. Jagdish Panday and Ajab Narain Singh and some of their colleagues on the one hand and Messrs. Devan Sen and B. P. Jha and others on the other, regarding the officer bearership of the Union and each group has been claiming thereafter that they represent the Working Committee of the Colliery Mazdoor Congress. As would appear from my judgment in appeal No. 3 of 1952 under Section 8(4) of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, regarding the declaration of the strike in this colliery on 6th February 1952 as illegal, the real cause of the strike appeared to be not the fulfilment of the demands but the rivalry between the two groups and it was to exhibit their strength and hold on the labourers in this colliery that Messrs. Jagdish Panday and Ajab Narain Singh got the strike called. The fact that for three years, there was no protest by any one against the reduction in the trammers' rates clearly goes to show that the rates were reduced with the consent and agreement of the labour Union and the workmen. As the agreement has not been determined in accordance with law, it still continues in force and the rates cannot therefore be reduced.

17. Assuming further that the rates can be revised, there is no evidence or material on the record from which I can hold that the rates should be increased. In this connection, the workmen examined Mr. Malhotra, the manager of Banora Colliery and Mr. Rahut, Head Time Keeper of Damra Colliery. Mr. Malhotra said that the surface trammers in his colliery were paid a basic rate of Re. 1-0-0 and Dearness allowance at Rs. 1-8-0 per day. He further said that the average basic earnings of an underground trammer came to about As. 12 per day; that is he would get a total earning of Rs. 1-14-0 per day. He said that the surface trammers were time-rated trammers. They were formerly contractors' workmen; the contract system was abolished in 1951 and at that time, the trammers were taken up on the company's rolls; their rates were then fixed on the basis of their earnings under the contractors at that time. He further said that their output went up from 1949 onwards and that is why the rates fixed for the trammers were high. This appears to be so because we find that in this very colliery, underground trammers who are piece-rated workers earn about Rs. 1-14-0 per day, as against Rs. 2-8-0 per day paid to surface trammers. It may be noted that the surface trammers should ordinarily get something less than the underground trammers; but in this case, the surface trammers appear to be earning more, showing that the rates fixed in their case were not normal. It may then be noted that this colliery is about 10 to 11 miles from the Muslia colliery regarding which we have the present dispute. Mr. Malhotra has admitted that the average earning of an underground trammer in another colliery in which he was working came to about Rs. 1-10-0 per day and that of a surface trammer Rs. 1-9-0 and at that time their head office had issued a circular that if the earnings of the trammers came to less than Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-9-0 per day respectively, they should make up that amount and give them these minimum earnings. Mr. Rahut has said that the Damra Colliery is about three miles from Muslia colliery. In his colliery, (i.e. Damra Colliery), the underground trammers get a basic wage of Re. 0-11-3 and surface trammers a basic wage

of 0-10-0; that is the total earnings of the underground trammers would be Rs. 1-12-1½ per day and the total earnings of surface trammers would be Rs. 1-9-0 per day. This is the case since February 1953. Before this, the trammers were piece-rated workers and in 1952, the basic earnings of a surface trammer varied between 0-9-0 to 0-11-0 per day and those of underground trammers between 0-9-0 and 0-13-0 per day. In other words, the total earnings of a surface trammer varied from 1-6-6 to 2-0-6 per day. Thus so far as the surface trammers are concerned, the rates of Rs. 1-9-0 per day are more than what the workers in the Damra Colliery were getting before February 1953. Even now the surface trammers of the Damra Colliery get the same rates as are paid in Muslia Colliery. So far as the underground trammers are concerned, the workers in the Damra colliery were earning between 1-6-6 to 2-0-6 per day till February 1953 and thereafter their earnings are Rs. 1-12-1½. The Muslia colliery pays them Rs. 1-10-0 per day. The collieries are at some distance; and we have no materials about the circumstances prevailing in each colliery. In the circumstances, I do not think that the rates require revision.

18. The management have, on the other hand, examined three witnesses from Sirpur Colliery, Chapui Khas Colliery and Ratibaty Colliery respectively. Mr. Chatterji who is the Labour Welfare Officer of the Sirpur Colliery has said that some of their trammers are piece-rated workers and some are time-rated workers. The time-rated trammers (both underground and surface) get basic wages of As. 10 per day, that is, they earn Rs. 1-9-0 per day. The earnings of the piece-rated workers would vary from time to time. But he has said that when the basic earnings are less than As. 10 per day, they make up the amount and pay that minimum wage. He had brought the books of the colliery and therefrom Shri Panday pointed out that in a particular week, the basic earnings of the surface trammers were 0-14-0 and 0-15-0 and 1-1-6 per day for the three shifts. The earnings of a piece-rated worker are bound to vary from time to time and merely because in one particular week, the trammers earned a large amount that could not be taken to form the basis of the wages that should be awarded throughout the year. What one should have to see is the average earnings; and from the evidence of Mr. Chatterji, it would appear that the basic earnings sometimes amounted to less than As. 10 per day and the management had to make up that amount. As pointed out above, the time-rated trammers of this colliery are being paid Rs. 1-9-0 per day and wages paid by the Muslia Colliery are the same for surface trammers and more for the underground trammers.

19. Shri Sen who is the store-keeper of the Chapui Khas Colliery stated that the basic wages of a surface trammer in his colliery are 0-10-0 per day and those of underground 0-10-3. In other words, the total daily earnings would be Rs. 1-9-0 and 1-9-7½ for the surface and underground trammers respectively. The rates of Muslia colliery are better than this.

20. Mr. Chowdhury who is the accountant of the Ratibaty colliery, stated that in his colliery the time-rated trammers are paid As. 10 per day as basic wages, that is, their earnings would come to Rs. 1-9-0 per day. He has further said that in the case of piece-rated trammers, their earnings usually come to Rs. 1-10-0 per day in the case of underground trammers and Rs. 1-9-0 per day in the case of surface trammers. After inspecting his books, Shri Panday could point out only one week in which the earnings of the piece-rated trammers came to Rs. 1-14-6 per day. As mentioned above, the earnings of a piece-rated worker are bound to vary from week to week and we cannot take his earnings for a particular week as his normal or average earnings. The witness has said that ordinarily the earnings of a trammer in his colliery are Rs. 1-10-0 and 1-9-0 per day for underground and surface trammers respectively. The Muslia Colliery is also paying the same rates.

21. The oral evidence adduced in this case thus does not make out a case for any increase in the rates. On the contrary, it shows that the rates paid by Muslia colliery are not less than the rates paid in the surrounding collieries, and should not therefore be increased.

22. Shri Panday on behalf of the workmen relied on the judgment of this Tribunal in Reference No. 2 of 1950. Under that award, my predecessor awarded rates of 1-11-8 per day to the underground and Rs. 1-9-0 per day for surface trammers. In other words, the rates of the surface trammers awarded under the above award were the same as are paid by the Muslia colliery. The only difference is in regard to underground trammers. The Muslia colliery pays them Rs. 1-10-0 per day whereas in the above award, underground trammers of the collieries referred to therein were awarded Rs. 1-11-8 per day. This amount was awarded on the basis that the amount of wages paid to time-rated underground trammers at or near about the time of Joshi agreement was 0-9-0 per day; it had to be

increase 1 by 25 per cent. and the basic rates therefore came to 0-11-3 and adding dearness allowance at 150 per cent., the wages awarded were 1-11-6 per day. It is to be noted however that in that case, the management had admitted that the amount of wages paid to the time-rated underground trammers at or near about the time of the Joshi agreement was 0-9-0 per day. It was thus a judgment almost on admission and it would not be proper to place reliance on it against the present management.

23. On the whole, after giving my careful consideration to all the facts and circumstances in the case, I am of opinion that this demand of the workmen cannot be granted and the trammers rates cannot be restored to Rs. 1-14-0 per day with retrospective effect.

### POINT No. 3

#### *Compensation to the workers in lieu of concessional supply of cloth with retrospective effect.*

24. This brings me to the last issue which relates to supply of cloth at concessional rates to the workmen. The demand of the workmen as detailed in the written statement is that supply of cloth at concessional rates was stopped from July 1948 and thereafter no arrangements have been made to compensate this loss and they therefore demanded that compensation to workers in lieu of supply of cloth at concessional rates should be given. It was to take effect from July 1948. The written statement of the management is that at a time when cloth was not available in the market, the Government supplied standard cloth to the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association for supply to employees at cost price excepting to certain class of workmen whom the cloth was supplied at a concession price. This agreement was dependent on the assured supply of cloth by the Government and as long as Government supplied standard cloth to the collieries, the management supplied it to its workmen. The Government later on stopped the supply of cloth and the collieries could not supply cloth to the workmen and the workmen could not claim supply of cloth at concessional rates or any compensation in lieu thereof. On this point the workmen have led absolutely no evidence. They have not shown that the allegations made by the management are incorrect. They have not even proved that the management was supplying cloth at concessional rates to all workmen nor they have shown as to what category of workmen were supplied cloth at concessional rates nor what concession was given to them. On the other hand, the management have produced two letters at serial Nos. 17 and 18 with their list supporting their contention that they began to supply cloth to the workmen because Government supplied cloth to the collieries through their associations. The latter is a copy of proceedings of a meeting held between the representatives of the Government, the coal trade and the Colliery Mazdoor Congress. The proceedings of this meeting went to show that the colliery had no responsibility regarding the supply of cloth to the workmen and that independent arrangements were proposed to be made for supply of cloth to the *bonafide* coal workers.

25. I may also here refer to para. 36 of the Conciliation Board award which would go to show that the management of the collieries had no responsibility regarding the supply of cloth to the workmen. It does appear that they supplied cloth to workmen at some time because the Government had agreed to supply cloth to them. When Government stopped the supply of cloth, the collieries could naturally not supply any cloth to the workmen and could not be held to be responsible for the same.

26. I may also here refer to the award of this Tribunal in Reference No. 3 of 1948, a copy of which has been produced by the management at serial No. 20 of their list. Dealing with the question of supply of dal and cloth, my learned predecessor observed as under:

"The issue of dhal and cloth at concession rates was not made compulsory as in the case of rice and wheat, and if I were to make it compulsory I would be altering the wage structure and doing something which the Conciliation Board itself could have done if it had been so minded. The Conciliation Board merely pressed upon the Government the necessity of ensuring adequate supplies of grain and cloth.

I am now asked by the workmen to make an order for the compulsory issue of concession dhal and cloth. Having regard to what has gone before, and in view of prevailing conditions, it is undesirable that I should do so. Any compulsory order of this kind will have repercussions; and it would be improper for me to make such order unless I had before

me a specific Reference on the point, of general application, and the industry as a whole was duly represented in the Reference."

With respect, I agree with these observations and adopt them. In my opinion, therefore this demand of the workmen also cannot be granted.

27. I may also point out that supply of cloth to workmen was stopped by the management as long ago as 1948 and still no protest was made by the workmen nor was any action taken by them for over three years. In my opinion the demand made in this connection does not appear to be *bonafide*. It appears to have been made for motives discussed by me above.

The result is that in my opinion the workmen are not entitled to any of the reliefs claimed by them. I pass my award accordingly.

The 30th June, 1953.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*.

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. IR.2(363).]

**S.R.O. 1414.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act, from Shri B. B. L. Bhatnagar, a workman of the Kargali Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 24 OF 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952).

In the matter of an application U/S 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B., *Chairman*.

#### PARTIES:

Shri B. B. L. Bhatnagar, Pay Clerk of Kargali Colliery—*Petitioner*.

*Vs.*

The Manager, Kargali Colliery, State Railway Collieries—*Opposite Parties*.

#### APPEARANCES:

Shri Balram Roy, General Secretary, Chotanagpur Coalfield Workers Union, P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Petitioner*.

Shri Banerjee, Welfare Officer, Kargali Colliery, State Railway Coal Dept., P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh—*For the Opposite Party*.

#### AWARD

This is an application under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

2. The petitioner alleges that he was an old employee of the opposite party and has been working for the last 7½ years as cashier, though he has been designated as pay clerk. He was reverted as an Assistant Time Keeper during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of the Tribunal and his pay has therefore been affected and conditions of service have been changed. He therefore filed the present application.

2A. The opposite party contends that the applicant is holding a substantive post of Assistant Time Keeper and he was appointed as a temporary pay clerk from 23rd May 1945. It alleges that on 26th October 1952, a surprise check of the cash balances lying with the applicant was made and a shortage of Rs. 637-8-0 was detected. This was admitted by the applicant and was subsequently made good by him. An enquiry committee was set up and it recommended that the applicant's increment should be stopped for one year without the same affecting his future increments, and he should be severely reprimanded in writing and a note of the same should be kept on record in his service sheet. As this was the second occasion when a shortage of cash was detected, the Coal Commissioner decided to revert him to his substantive post. The applicant was officiating in a post other than his substantive one, and his suitability to that post is a condition of service and a matter of administrative decision. As such by re-posting him to his substantive post, the opposite party has not changed his service conditions.



3. At the hearing before me, Mr. Banerjee who appeared on behalf of the opposite party raised a preliminary objection that this application was not maintainable under Section 33A because the applicant was a monthly rated clerk and Reference No. 6 of 1952 related to paid holidays to piece-rated workers; that is, the applicant was not affected by Reference No. 6 of 1952, and hence the change in his service conditions could not give him a right to file an application under Section 33A of the Act. I do not agree with this contention. Section 33A lays down that where an employer contravenes the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal, any employee affected by such contravention may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. Section 33 lays down that during the pendency of any conciliation proceeding or proceedings before a Tribunal in respect of any industrial dispute, no employer shall alter to the prejudice of the workmen concerned in such dispute, the conditions of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceedings. It was urged that the applicant could not be said to be a workman concerned in Reference No. 6 of 1952, because it relates to piece-rated workman while the applicant is a monthly rated workman. I cannot accept the contention. The dispute in Reference No. 6 of 1952 is between the different collieries (i.e. employers), on the one hand and (all) their workmen on the other. It may be that the dispute may concern only a particular category of workers but the dispute cannot be said to be one between the employer and with that category of workmen only. It is between the employer and all the workmen as a whole. That being so, the applicant must be considered as a workman concerned in the dispute and under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the employer could not alter the conditions of his service. The preliminary objection is therefore overruled.

4. Coming to the merits of the case, it is an admitted fact that the applicant holds the substantive post of Assistant Time Keeper. As long ago as 23rd May 1945, he was appointed as a temporary Pay Clerk and has all along been working as such. For one reason or other, he has not been confirmed in this post (very probably the post has been sanctioned on a temporary basis).

5. The case of the opposite party is that on 26th October 1952, a surprise check of the cash balance lying with the applicant was made and it revealed a shortage of Rs. 637-8-0. There is however nothing to show that this allegation of the opposite party against the applicant is true. It appears that the opposite party appointed an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the alleged shortage of cash. The report of the Enquiry Committee has been produced before me. It shows that some shortage of cash was said to have been discovered on 26th and the matter was reported by the Accountant to the Assistant Manager. The statements of the Accountant and the Assistant Manager about the check that was made were conflicting. The Committee was of the opinion that it was very vital that the conflict should have conclusively removed on 26th itself and a complete check should have been made on the very day, and if that was not possible, the room should have been kept sealed by a responsible officer till the check was made on 27th. The evidence before the Committee as to what happened on 27th was also contradictory. An independent check was made on 30th and at that time, no shortage was detected. Under these circumstances, the Committee were of the opinion that the matter was not free from doubt and they felt inclined to give the benefit thereof to the Pay clerk. It came to the conclusion that it had not been conclusively proved that there was a shortage of cash. They however also held that the pay clerk had shown a lack of responsibility and recommended that his increment should be stopped for one year without the same affecting his future increments and he should be severely reprimanded in writing and a note thereof kept on record in his service sheet. The management however reverted him to his substantive post of an Assistant Time Keeper and that has given rise to the present application.

6. It would be clear from the report of the Enquiry Committee set up by the management that the allegation that there was a shortage of cash balance of the applicant was not conclusively proved. All that the Enquiry Committee found was that the applicant was guilty of showing lack of responsibility, in that when he was not sure of things, he gave an unqualified receipt to the accountant. The Committee therefore recommended the stoppage of his increment for one year. In my opinion, under the circumstances, the management was not right in reverting him to his substantive post.

7. It may be noted that no charge-sheet was served on the applicant and he was not asked to give an explanation about his alleged misconduct. The written statement of the opposite party shows that they reverted him to his original post because there was shortage of cash. As the shortage of cash was not proved according to the evidence before the Enquiry Committee set up by the management, it

could not punish him for the alleged shortage. In the written statement, it has been further alleged that this was the second occasion of shortage of cash of the applicant; but there is nothing on the record to show that any such shortage was previously detected. The service sheet of the applicant does not show that at any time prior to this, he was found guilty of any misconduct. The allegation therefore that this was a second occasion of shortage of cash cannot be accepted as proved.

8. It was then argued that the applicant was working in the post of Pay Clerk only temporarily and the management could therefore revert him at any time to his substantive post. I do not agree with this contention. The applicant was working in the temporary post of a Pay Clerk for over seven years and for reasons beyond his control he was not confirmed. Normally one should have expected that he should have been confirmed in this post by this time. There was no allegation of inefficiency or the like against him prior to this and the management could not capriciously revert him to his substantive post at any time without any reason. Of course, if they found that he was unfit for the post in which he was temporarily working, they would be at liberty to revert him to his substantive post. But as I said above, nothing has been alleged against him for over seven years and even the present charge against him has not been established according to the report of the Enquiry Committee. The Enquiry Committee consisting of senior responsible officers of the management only recommended the stoppage of increment for one year and that too not for the alleged shortage of cash but for his showing lack of responsibility. In my opinion, therefore, the order of the management reverting the applicant to his original post was not proper, and must be set aside.

9. The question then is as to what order should be passed. As this is an application under Section 33A, I have to adjudicate upon it as if it were a dispute referred to me, and to pass an award. In other words, it would be open to me to pass such an order as I think to be proper looking to the facts of the case. In my opinion, the order that should be passed in the present case is the one recommended by the Enquiry Committee. The Enquiry Committee had held that the applicant showed lack of responsibility. The applicant has produced no evidence to show that the above conclusion of the Enquiry Committee is incorrect or improper, nor has he produced any evidence to show that the punishment recommended by the Enquiry Committee was improper. It would appear from the report of the Enquiry Committee that the applicant did show lack of responsibility and in the circumstances, the punishment of stoppage of increment for one year without affecting the future increments cannot said to be severe.

### AWARD

The order of the management reverting the applicant to his substantive post of an Assistant Time Keeper is set aside and it is ordered that the applicant should be continued in his post of a temporary pay clerk; but his increment in the grade of pay clerk should be stopped for one year without the same affecting his future increments and he should be reprimanded in writing and a note of the punishment kept on record in his service sheet. I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman.*

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

The 29th June, 1953

[No. JR.2(365).]

New Delhi, the 14th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1415.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Shrimati Jirja Chamain, a workman of the Serampur Colliery, Giridih.

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 62 of 1953

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of application Under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT:

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A.L.L.B., *Chairman.*

## PARTIES:

Jiria Chamain, Employee, Indian Government Railway Collieries, Serampur (Giridih), I. W. Kamin c/o Dr. Prakriti Bhusan Gupta, General Secretary, Hazaribagh District Coal Mazdoor Union, Giridih (Bihar)—*Petitioners.*

*Vs.*

Manager, Serampur Colliery, P. O. Giridih, District Hazaribagh—*Opposite Party.*

## APPEARANCES:

Dr. Prakriti Bhusan Gupta, General Secretary, Hazaribagh Dist. Coal Mazdoor Union—*For the Petitioner.*

Shri B. R. Pal, Manager, Serampur Colliery—*For the Opposite Party.*

## AWARD

This is an application under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

2. The petitioner complains that she was discharged from service (from 25th April 1953) on the ground that she had attained the age of 55 years and that she was not given any opportunity to prove her age during the whole period of service; that the above order was passed during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without the permission of the Tribunal and the Tribunal should therefore pass such orders as it deem fit and proper.

3. The opposite party denied that it had contravened any provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. It contended that according to the conditions of service of the applicant, she was to be superannuated on her attaining the age of 55 years; that she attained this age on 25th April 1953; that her date of birth entered in her service register was 25th April 1898 according to her own declaration and hence the application should be rejected.

4. It is an admitted fact that the opposite party and their workmen are parties to Reference No. 6 of 1952 which is pending before this Tribunal. It is also an admitted fact that the opposite party terminated the services of the applicant from 25th April 1953. They allege that on that date, she completed the age of 55 years, which is the age of superannuation and therefore she was made to retire on that date. On the other hand, the applicant alleges that she had not attained the age of 55 years on that day and therefore her compulsory retirement was in contravention of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, as it was made without the permission of the Tribunal.

5. The opposite party relies on the entries made in the service roll of the applicant, where her date of birth has been shown as 25th April 1898. It is said that this entry was made according to the declaration of the applicant herself and is final under Rule 144 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code. They have produced the applicant's service roll and have also examined two clerks namely Shri Bhattacharji and Shri Mitra.

6. Rule 144 of the above Code lays down that every person on entry in railway service shall declare his date of birth which shall be entered in the record of service in the employees' own handwriting if he or she is literate; and if he or she is illiterate, "the declared date of birth shall be recorded by a senior subordinate and witnesses by another railway servant." Sub-rule (2) clause (c), provides that where a person concerned is unable to state his age, it should be assessed by a Railway Medical Officer and the age so assessed should be entered in the record of service. Sub-rule (3) then mentions that "the date of birth as recorded in accordance with these rules shall be held to be binding and no alteration of such date shall be permitted subsequently" except in certain specified cases. In the case of illiterate staff, if the General Manager is satisfied that a clerical error has occurred, the date may be altered by the General Manager.

7. It is urged on behalf of the opposite party that as the applicant had declared her age as 52 years on 25th April 1950, her birth date was entered in her service sheet as 25th April 1898 and this would be final and would be binding on her and she was therefore properly superannuated on 25th April 1953. In my opinion, the entry of the birth date in the service sheet of the applicant has not been made in accordance with the prescribed rules.

8. Firstly rule No. 144 requires that every person has to declare his date of birth on entering railway service. This does not appear to have been done in the present case. According to the service sheet of the applicant, her date of appointment was 26th October 1937 and yet till 25th April 1950 (i.e. for over 12 years), her age was not recorded at any place. She was not asked her birth date on entering railway service.

9. We then find that according to Rule 144, the declared date of birth in the case of illiterate staff has to be recorded by a senior subordinate and witnessed by another railway servant. In the present case, the applicant's date of birth is alleged to have been recorded in the service sheet by clerk Bhattacharji and witnessed by Clerk Mitra. So far as Bhattacharji is concerned, he has admitted in his deposition that he was not a senior subordinate but was only a Junior Clerk. Thus it cannot be said that the declared date of birth was recorded by a senior subordinate.

10. Then it also cannot be said that it was witnessed by another railway servant. No doubt both Bhattacharji and Mitra say that the latter was present when the above date was entered in the applicant's service sheet; but in my opinion, their evidence is not free from doubt. Mitra must have, according to his own showing, been present in the case of about 2,000 workmen, when they declared their ages and it is difficult to believe that he could remember that he was present when a particular person declared his age. I may also point out that whereas Bhattacharji has said that all the entries in clauses 1 to 7 of the applicant's service sheet were made by him, Mitra has said that the entries in columns 1, 3 and 6 were made by him while the other entries were made by Bhattacharji. This also shows that the evidence of these two witnesses is not reliable.

11. It is to be noted that Mitra has not signed or attested the above entry. When Rule 144 requires that the date should be recorded by a senior subordinate and witnessed by another railway servant, I think it means that the entry should be attested by a railway servant other than the one who recorded it. Hence even if Mitra was present when the entry was made, the entry cannot be said to have been made in accordance with the rules, as he did not sign it as a witness, i.e. attest it.

12. In any case, the entry regarding the date of birth in her service sheet was not made as required by the provisions of Rule 144 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code. It was not made on the applicant's entering the railway service but more than 12 years thereafter. The date of birth was not recorded by a senior subordinate. It was also not attested by another railway servant. That being so the entry (being not recorded in accordance with the rules) could not be held to be binding and it could not be therefore said that the applicant attained the age of superannuation on 25th April 1953.

13. The applicant in her deposition says that she is 35 or 36 years of age. She has produced a medical certificate where the medical practitioner has given an opinion that she is near about 45 years of age. It is a well-known fact that workmen of this type are illiterate and their statements of their age cannot be taken literally. Some times they are unable to state what their age is. That is why provision has been made in clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 144 referred to above about the ascertainment of age in case of a person who is unable to state his age. In my opinion, the opposite party should have followed the procedure as laid down there and got the age of the applicant recorded after her medical examination by the Railway Medical Officer. Till that is done and till the Medical Officer gives an opinion about her age, she could not be made to retire on the ground of superannuation, and the order passed by the opposite party to make her retire is not proper.

14. That order has the effect of discharging her and would therefore be in contravention of Section 33 clause (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. That order was not proper and was made in contravention of section 33 without the express permission of this Tribunal. It must therefore be set aside.

15. I need not mention that I have not decided as to what is the applicant's age; because it is not my function to do so. All that I decide is that on the materials before it, the opposite party could not discharge the applicant on 25th April 1953 on the ground that she had attained the age of superannuation. The opposite party will of course be at liberty to take proper steps to ascertain the applicant's age and to have it recorded properly and to retire her from service when it is found that she has attained the age of superannuation.

## AWARD

The order of the opposite party retiring the applicant from 26th April 1953 on the ground of her superannuation is not correct, and is set aside. The opposite party is directed to continue her in service. She will be entitled to pay, and other advantages, as if she has continued in service from 25th April 1953. I pass my award accordingly.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,  
Dhanbad.

The 1st July 1953.

[No. LR.2(365).]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th July 1953

**S.R.O. 1416.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Madras Dock Labour Board, consisting of the following members, namely:—

*Representatives of the Central Government.*

- (1) Shri G. V. Ayyar, I.C.S., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Madras.
- (2) Shri O. Venkatachalam, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras.
- (3) Shri S. A. Qadir, I.A.S., Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras.
- (4) Shri K. Srinivasan, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Madras.

*Representatives of dock workers.*

- (1) Shri C. Govindarajulu, General Secretary, The Binny Employees' Union, Madras.
- (2) Shri A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary, The Madras Harbour Workers' Union, Madras.
- (3) Shri R. Venkataraman, M.P.
- (4) Shri S. Guruswami, M.P.

*Representatives of employers and shipping companies.*

- (1) Shri A. R. Liddiard, Representative of Madras Stevedores Association.
- (2) Shri P. D. Lakshmiopathy Naidu, Representative of Madras Stevedores Association.
- (3) Shri C. Machado, Representative of shipping companies.
- (4) Shri J. R. Galloway, Representative of shipping companies.

and nominates Shri G. V. Ayyar, I.C.S., Chairman, Madras Port Trust, as the Chairman of the said Board.

[No. Fac. 76(2).]

S. V. JOSHI, Dy. Secy.

